BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

STABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM

VOL. V. BELLEFONTE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1873. NO. 43

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, ...PROPRIETORS

EDWARD T. TUTEN, ...EDITOR
ROBERT P. TUTEN, ...PUBLISHER

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

We this week present to our readers the New Constitution as finally adopted by the Convention. We do so at great inconvenience, cost and trouble, which we should not feel ourselves justified in doing at the present time did we not deem it of the utmost importance that our readers should have an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with an instrument which, if accepted by the people, is to become the supreme law of the State. The time between now and the election, which is to be held in December, is short, and every effort should be made that this document should be seen and read by every voter in the State to this end that an inteligent vote may be had.

We hope every voter will remember that this is one of the most important questions that has come up for their consideration for years, and when once decided cannot be altered without great trouble and expense to the State. We hope also that every laboring man will examine it carefully and see that there is nothing contained therein which shall conflict with his interest: in fact, let every one read it, talk about it, discuss its merits and demerits, hand it to his neighbors, and last but not least, when the time comes, vote upon it and vote right. The following is the Constitution.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 3. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can of right be compelled to attead, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. Elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the General Assembly or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publications of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 8. The people shall be secured in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, subscribed to by the affiant.

SEC. 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. No person shall for any indictable offence be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the Court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offence be twice put in jeopardy of life or limbs, nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use without authority of law, and without just compensation being first made or secured.

SEC. 11. All Courts shall be open; and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such Courts, and in such cases as the General Assembly may by law direct.

SEC. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the General Assembly or by its authority.

SEC. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 14. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 15. No commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

SEC. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong persumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. No expost facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities shall be passed.

SEC. 18. No person shall be attained of treason or felony by the General Assembly.

SEC. 19. No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth: the estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casuality, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 20. The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

SEC. 21. The right of citizens to bear Arms in defence of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

SEC. 22. No standing army shall in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the General Assembly, and the military shall in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 23. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be perscribed by law.

SEC. 24. The General Assembly shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain in violate.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION. 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House the presiding officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Representatives for the term of two years.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year 1878. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess between the sessions, the Governor shall convene the two Houses by proclamation, on notice not exceeding sixty days, to fill the same.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and Representatives twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State), and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

SEC. 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney-at-law or in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or other wise. No member of either House shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members President pro tem., who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant-Governor shall be vacant, the House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker. Each House shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 10. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 11. Each House shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not therefore be eligible to either House, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same offence.

SEC. 12. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 13. The sessions of each House and of committees of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 14. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 15. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned at any other place.

SEC. 16. The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assigned a Senator on less than four-fifths, and exceeding one-half a ratio, and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators, No city nor county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number fifty.

SEC. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the most recent United States census by two hundred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have one Representative for every full ratio, and an additional Representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one Representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one Representative for every full ratio, Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the Representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four Representatives, and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of Representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four Representatives.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, and immediately after each United States decennal census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceeding sections,

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION.

SECTION 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either House as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 2. No bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SEC. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each House; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each House be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

SEC. 5. No amendment to bills by one House shall be concurred in by the other, except by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either House only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

SEC. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to the title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law: authorizing the creating, extension, or imparing of liens; regulating the affairs of counties, cities townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts, changing the names of persons or places, changing the venue in civil or criminal cases; authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintained roads, highways, streets, or alleys; relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies; except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State; vacating roads, town plats, streets, or alleys; relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State; authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children; locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines; incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters; for the opening and conducting elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting; granting divorces, erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts; creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities boroughs, townships, election or school districts; changing the law of decent or succession; regulating the practice of jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judical proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effects of judical sales of real estate; regulating the fees or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables; regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of schoolhouses, and the raising of money for such purposes; fixing the rate of interest; affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment; remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury, exempting property from taxation; regulating labor trade, mining, or manufacturing; creating corporations or renewing, or extending the charters thereof; granting to any corporation association or individual any special or exclusive privilige or immunity; or any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track. Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed, nor shall any law be passed granting power or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

SEC. 8. No local or special bill shal be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be effected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed.

SEC. 9. The presiding officer of each House shall, in the presence of the House over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall perscribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees of each House, and no payment shall be made by the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 11. All stationery, printing, paper and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meeting of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts but all contract such shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer.

SEC. 12. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

SEC. 13. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

SEC. 14. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judiciary departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separate bill, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 15. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.

SEC. 16. No appropriations (except for pensions or gratuities for military services) shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

SEC. 17. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise, or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property, or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

SEC. 18. No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted; no act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such actions now existing are avoided.

SEC. 19. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators guardians, or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, and such acts now existing are avoided, saving investments heretofor made.

SEC. 20. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 21. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 22. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by the General Assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

SEC. 23. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employee, agent, or contractor, after services, shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

SEC. 24. When the General Assembly shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling such session.

SEC. 25. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations perscribed in case of a bill.

SEC. 26. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand or recieve, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, things of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding expressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence or for withholding the same or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the liabilities provided thereby for said offence, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

SEC. 27. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give or promise any money, or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 28. The offence of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers, to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 29. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judical proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offence of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judical proceeding except for perjury in giving such testimony, and any person convicted of either of the offences aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefore, be disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust, or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 30. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill, proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the House of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

SEC. 31. The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted, or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated but such appropriation shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphans.

SEC. 32. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture, or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law.

SEC. 33. No law changing the location of the capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at a general election, and ratified and approved by them.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION. 1. The Execution Department of the Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instructions.

SEC. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both houses, of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both Houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from both houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Thursday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 4. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the provisions as the Governor; he shall be the president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SEC. 5. No persons shall be eligible to the office of Governor of Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceeding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 6. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

SEC. 8. He shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Institution for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the constitution or by laws to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint during the cessre of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceeding such an election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election; in acting on executive nominations, the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentences and pardons, except in cases of impeachment; but no pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted except upon the recommendations in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with reasons therefore at length, shall be recorded and filled in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient.

SEC. 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, and in case of a disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months. He shall have power to convene the Senate in extraordinary session, by proclamation, for the transaction of executive business.

SEC. 13. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 14. In case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, or when the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, or shall be unable to exercise the duties of his office; the powers, duties and emoluments thereof for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the President, pro tempore, of the Senate; and shall in like manner become Governor if a vacancy or disability shall occur in the office of Governor; his seat as Senator shall become vacant whenever he shall become Governor, and shall be filled by election as any other vacancy in the Senate.

SEC. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such case the voters of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill, making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the Executive vote.

SEC. 17. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside upon the trial of any contested election of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and shall decide questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and shall, upon request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon other questions of law involved in the trial. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when required of the same, with all papers, minutes, and vouchers thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and such duties relating to corporations, to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber, and other material or business interests of the State as may be by law assigned thereto. He shall annually, and at such other times as may be required by law, make report to the General Assembly.

SEC. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to such changes as shall be made by law.

SEC. 21. The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General, three years, and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at the general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

SEC. 22. The present Great Seal of Pennsylvania shall be the seal of the State.

SEC. 23. All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ARTICLE V.

THE JUDICIARY.

SEC. 1. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in courts of common pleas, courts of quarter sessions of the peace, orphans' courts, magistrates' courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. Supreme Courts shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be again eligable. The judges whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and there ore each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice.

SEC. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices over any terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties; they shall have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction, and, where a corporation is a party defendant, or habeas corrus, or mandamus, and to courts of inferior jurisdiction; and in case of quo warranto and as to all officers of the Commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the State, but shall not exercise any other original jurisdiction; they shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal, certiorari or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

SEC. 4. Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common please shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed; not more than four counties shall, at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for said courts.

SEC. 5. In the counties of Philadelphia and Alleghany, all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in four, and in Alleghany in two distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each; the said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively in the courts of common please number one, number two, number three, and number four, and in Alleghany as the courts of common pleas number one and number two, but said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers; the number of judges in any of said courts, or in any courts where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased from time to time; and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a district and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in said courts of common pleas, without designating the number of said courts, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court to which any suit shall be thus assigned shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law. In Alleghany each court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all proceedings at law and in equity commenced therein, subject to change of venue as may be provided by law.

SEC. 6. For Philadelphia there shall be one Prothonotary's office, and one Prothonotary for all said courts, to be appointed by the judges of said courts, and to hold office for three years, subject to removal by a majority of the said judges; the said prothonotary shall appoint such assistance as may be necessary and authorized by said courts, and he and his assistants shall receive fixed salaries, to be determined by law and paid by said county; all fees collected in said office, except such as may be by law due the Commonwealth, shall be paid by the Prothonotary into the county treasury. Each court shall have its separate dockets, except the judgement docket, which shall contain the judgements and liens of all said courts, as is or may be directed by law.

SEC. 7. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Alleghany respectively shall, from time to time, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of Oyer and Terminer and the courts of quarter session of the peace of said counties in such manner as may be directed by law.

SEC. 8. Judges of the courts of Common Pleas learned in the law shall be judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and of the Orphans' Court, and within their respective districts shall be justice of the peace as to criminal matters.

SEC. 9. The judges of the courts of common pleas, within their respective counties, shall have power to issue writs of certiorari to the justices of the peace and other inferior courts not of record, and to cause their proceeding to be brought before them and right and justice to be done.

SEC. 10. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs, and townships at the time of the election of constables, by qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district, or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of the majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward, or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward, or district for one year next preceeding his election. In cities containing over 50,000 inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

SEC. 11. In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each 20,000 inhabitants, one court not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose terms of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of said magistrates, no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds the number of persons to be elected, when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated by fixed salaries, to be payed by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. The office of alderman is abolished.

SEC. 12. All fees, fines, and penalties in said courts shall be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 13. In all cases of summary conviction in this Commonwealth, or of judgment in suit for a penalty before a magistrate, or court not of record, either party may appeal to such court of record, as may be prescribed by law, upon the allowance of the appellate court or judge thereof, upon cases shown.

SEC. 14. All judges required to be learned in the law, except the judges of the Supreme Court, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside, and

[Continued on 5th. Page.]

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 12, 1873

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the REPUBLICAN.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1, 1873.

THE RESULT OF THE PANIC TO THE SUFFERING POOR.

While the telegraph is bringing us daily, almost hourly, from all parts of the country information of the stoppage of mills, of the closing of factories, of the discharge of operatives, of mechanics, while every paper we pick up has its columns full of gloomy news concerning the condition of trade and manufacturing, we here in the national capital are beginning to witness for ourselves scenes which tell us of the dreadful effects of the terrible panic which recently swept the land. A large number of working people in this city have been thrown out of employment within the last ten days. It is, of course, impossible to learn the exact number discharged. Reliable estimates place the number discharged within ten days from fifteen hundred to two thousand. The board of public works has discharged a large portion of its force. The contractors under the board have, on account of the completion of their contracts, or on account of their inability to procure funds for continuing their work, been compelled to suspend operations. Private establishments are also reducing the number of their employees. Mercantile houses are getting along with fewer salesmen, porters and draymen. Building operations are confined exclusively to the completion of work already under way. The banks seem to have tided over the storm, but the depressing effects of the disaster are now beginning to be felt by the general community. From present indications it seems that the suffering soon to ensue to the poorer classes must be simply appalling.

There is no prospect whatever that the laborers recently thrown out of employment will be able to obtain steady work until Spring. What they are to do until then I cannot surmise. But the difficulty does not stop here. In all probability the number of unemployed persons in the District of Columbia will be doubled or trebled within the next few weeks. The two thousand men upon our streets seeking for some honest employment by which to earn their bread will soon be joined by another army equally as large. The extensive improvment of the streets and public parks have attracted hither thousands of laboring people. Soon this work will be stopped altogether, and what these people are to do then is a question for which I cannot shape any reply. But they must have bread for themselves and families. They must have coal to keep themselves and loved ones from freezing. Where their bread and their coal is to come from no one knows.

It were a small matter if none but the rich were affected by these panics. It were an affair of no moment if the panic had ended in the smashing up of a lot of bankers and speculators. No one fears that the banker when he fails will go hungry for food. No one is anxious least the stock-speculator's wife should have to go in rags. No one fancies that the children of the bankrupt gold-broker will suffer with cold. Though the banker, and the gold-broker, and the stock-speculator, may "fail" for their hundreds of thousands, or for millions, they will not fail for the necessaries of life. They will continue to eat healthy food; they will continue to clothe themselves comfortably; they will still build blazing fires on their hearthstones. Who is fool enough to fancy that Jay Cooke will be seen wandering through the streets seeking employment by which to earn his living. Where is the idiot who thinks that Henry D. Cooke will ever come before the Civil Service Examining Board to compete for a $1200 clerkship. Though such men are bankrupts, millions of dollars worse than nothing, they will experiance no suffering. It is on the shoulders of the laboring men that the burden must fall. They who produce our wealth are the men and women who must suffer want because of the extravagance and the foolish speculations of men who never knew what it was to earn an honest dollar.

But Washington is not the only place where the suffering is already becoming apparent. The cry is universal. It is worse in the large cities and in manufacturing towns. The farmer is to a certain extent independent. He may have to deny himself comforts. He may have to wear patched pants, his wife may have to mend up her old callico dresses, but out in his corn crib he has great heaps of yellow grain; back in the "woods" are scores of tall trees, which, yielding to his sturdy blows, will be made into fire wood to make his home cheerful and warm. The poor man in the city has no corn crib, no forest trees. He depends upon others, and others will not supply him without money. But money he cannot have without work. And work he cannot get.

This is a gloomy picture, but there will be gloomier ones drawn within the next six months. I am not overdoing the matter at all. The pen that is able to paint suffering will have plenty of employment before the sun shall have again warmed vegetation into life in the Spring of 1874.

SILVER PAYMENTS.

The recent action of the Treasurer in announcing his intention to pay small sums in silver seems to have created the impression in some quarters that the government was about to resume specie payments. One New York bank even went so far as to tend to the Department $2,000 in greenbacks to be exchanged for specie, expressing a desire "to be even with all others in such a movement." This request has not been complied with because it was based on a wrong assumption. It is the purpose of the Secretary to pay only sums less than five dollars in coin. He has adopted this course in compliance with the mint laws which require such action under certain conditions. The present circumstances accord with those conditions, and Mr. Richardson is only carrying into effect the provisions of the law. He declares that it is not a part of any scheme for the resumption of specie payment, and that there may be no misunderstanding, the director of the mint has prepared an explanation, which was given to the public yesterday. Mr. Lindemann states, that silver has become so depreciated in value, owing to a combination of various causes, that its coinage is a source of income to the government. Bullion which was purchased at 112¾ cents per standard ounce is manufactured into 124 4-10cents per ounce. This leaves a profit of nearly 12 cents to the ounce, and is a more profitable operation than selling gold for legal-tenders. The amount of silver now in the Treasury and in the sub-treasuries is about $500,000. The amount of bullion and coin at the mints and assay offices is about $2,000,000.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK SYSTEM.

The agitation of the Postal Savings Bank system very naturally suggests an inquiry as to the success of that which in so many of its features so nearly resembles it, the Money-Order system. Judge Martin, the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, in his reports to the Secretary of the Treasury to be published soon, gives very complete information on this subject. We learn that it has become quite popular and that it is rapidly extending its usefulness.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, the number of domestic money orders issued was 3,355,686 against 2,573,349 for the previous year. The amount involved was $57,516,214,69 against $48,515,532.72 last year. The increase of international orders was even greater. The British orders amounted to $1,354,476.32 against $747,426.08 last year. The Swiss orders amounted to $78,313.93; the German to $320,722.12 for nine months. The total amount of domestic orders paid during the year was $56,900,351.23.

THE way in which the city of Boston is swallowing up the adjacent towns has a precedent in the case of the City of London, where the work of absorption has been carried on upon a much greater scale. A century and a half ago the original city, it was said, "had engulfed 1 city, 1 borough, and 43 villages"—the city being Westminister, which at first was the parish of St. Margaret. The extinction of ancient municipalities, which at present is the political mania of Boston, is not, at any rate, pleasant to look at from the sentimental side. Only the pretty little town of Brookline, which is rural, rich, and infinitely comfortable, declines to be absorbed. This decision nearly isolates Brighton, one of the new accessions, from Boston proper, and may give rise to inconvenient complications. Boston can now boast of Bunker Hill, the State Prison, and the Navy-Yard, but these accessions, together with that of population, are merely nominal; Boston had them all, in fact, before.

REMARKABLE YOUNG WOMAN.—Lydia S. Hall, who is acting United States Treasurer in the absence of the male chief, was once a Lowell factory girl, and was contributor to the famous "Lowell Offering," over the *nom de PlUme* of "Adelaie." The Lowell Courier says; "Miss Hall has been a missionary to the Chocktaws, and in border ruffian days lived in Kansas, where she was a considerable owner of real estate. Meeting with some misfortune in regard to titles of property, she went to Washington, and has held a clerkship in the Treasury Department since, being also engaged in studying law in order to enable her to secure her right to her property in Kansas, which she will no doubt do, and return to that State unless she gets into the Cabinet."

—Now is the time to gather leaves for the purpose of covering beds and plants as well as for use in stables.

Bad temper bites at both ends; it makes one's self nearly as miserable as it does other people.

Agricultural.

☞ NOTE.—We earnestly desire that this epartment of our paper shall be made as useful as possible to our Agricultural friends, and therefore extend a cordial invitation to all parties interested, to favor us with contributions. Individuals who have made useful experiments and yet do not feel competent to write them out in form for publication, if they will favor us with the results we will take pleasure in putting them in proper shape.

The Cause and Cure of Ropy Milk.

The cause is not the same in all cases, but is mostly caused by an unhealthy fungoid growth in the milk. These fungus germs may be introduced into the milk in many ways; they may get on the outside of the udder as the animals pass through or over the mud holes, or may be taken into the system by drinking impure water. It is usually the case that only one or two cows of a large dairy will be affected at the same time; but if this diseased milk is mixed with the other, the whole soon becomes diseased. Many cures have been given from time to time, for this trouble, but by far too many of them show plainly that the true cause is not properly understood. Of course, the best preventative as well as remedy, is to be found in the removal of the cause.

Investigation with a good microscope will prove that many, if not most of the troubles of the dairymen proceed from these fungoid plants, which are introduced into the product in so many ways, and when they are once introduced increase and spread so rapidly, to the detriment of the milk.

Remedy for Gapes.

For many years, to my great surprise, no one has described the true cause in any periodical that I have seen, though the subject has been discussed at various times in the *American Agriculturist*, *Rural*, and in the farmers' department of many other leading journals. It is all very well to tell the reading public to twist a horse hair or feather down the windpipe and draw forth the worms. It will frequently cure. But to prevent the disease, never allow the male bird to live through his third year. Eggs impregnated by an old rooster are sure to hatch diseased progeny, and chanticleer is old at four years. It is well, also not to permit the hens to liye too long.

Other causes may aid, such as over feeding, unclean or unventilated coops, and exposures in tall wet grass; but if readers will attend in future to the age of the parent bird, I will warrant that with anything approaching to ordinary care he will no longer be troubled by the gapes.

Farm Labor.

The question of farm labor has been discussed considerably. The employer has claimed that he has to pay too much for the amount of labor performed, and the employee claims that he has not got enough for the services rendered. We frequently hear it exclaimed by some poor fellow that he furnishes the muscle, and some one else furnishes the brains. We will venture to assert that full one-third of the work done on the farm is lost, or worse than thrown away, for the lack of a thorough knowledge of how to do it, or by not doing it at the proper time and doing it well. If those that work on the farm by the month or day are not capable of taking care of themselves, does not the responsibility rest on the employer to direct the work to the best advantage, so that he can pay liberal wages to his men and they and their families can live well.

Maxims in Cattle Breeding.

James N. Brown, Illinois, was a noted breeder of short-horn cattle, and these are some of his ideas:

Use pure blooded males. Keep no more stock than you can keep well and the young should always be improved. Never sell to the butcher or enybody else your best and thriftiest young females. Calves should be dropped from 1st of march to 1st of May.

Never allow calves to run with their dams and suck at will; it injures both.

Milk the young cows as long as possible. All cattle breeders should have two pastures for summer grazing, and change the stock from one to the other frequently.

John Franklin, a farmer of New York, deliberately threw a valuable plowshare into the river on account of his wife's incessant scolding. Mr. Franklin, it might be well to add, was attached to the weight with a rope; consequently Mrs. F. has lost a husband, a plowshare, and three feet of good rope, just through a chronic propensity to wag her tongue.

Lessons from Buckwheat.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

In passing through a buckwheat field, after a thunder storm, one will often see upon it a scorched and ever burnt appearence, as if fire had passed over it, and the farmer will say that the lightning has done this. But how can this be? I will tell you what a gray sparrow told me, and the gray sparrow heard it from an old willow tree that still stands where it has long stood, by a buckwheat field. It is a big, honorable tree, but shivered and old; it has been torn through the center, and therein the cleft grass and wortleberries grow.—The tree bends forward, and the branches, looking like long green hair, droop toward the ground.

Grain grew upon all the fields around, both rye and oats; yes, the beautiful oats, that look, when ripe, like a great flock of tiny yellow Canary birds, sitting upon a stem. The grain looked so blessed, and the heavier it was the lower it bowed in pious humility.

But there was also a field of buckwheat, and it was close by the willow tree. The buckwheat didn't bend like other grain, but strutted so proudly and stiffly.

"I am richer than other grain," it said. "Besides, I am much handsomer; my blossoms are as beautiful as those of the apple tree; it is delightful to look at me and mine. Do you know any more beautiful than we, old willow tree?"

And the old willow tree nodded, as if to say, "Yes, of course I do." But the buckwheat strutted in real vanity, and said:

"The foolish tree; it is so old that grass grows in its stomach."

There came up a dreadful storm, and all the flowers of the meadow folded their leaves or bent their tender heads while the storm passed over them; but the buckwheat strutted on in its pride.

"Bend your head like the rest of us," said the flowers.

"There is no need at all of my doing so," replied the buckwheat.

"Bend your head as we do," shouted the grain. "The storm-angel is flying; he has wings reaching from the clouds to the earth, and he will cut you down before you have time to ask for mercy."

"Yes, but I will not bend;" replied the buckwheat.

"Shut your blossoms and bend your leaves," said the old willow tree. "Don't look toward the lightning when the clouds burst! Men themselves dare not do so, for by the lightning one may see into God's heavens, and such a sight will make even men blind. What, then, may not happen to us plants of the earth, and so much inferior," should we venture upon it?"

"Far inferior," said the buckwheat, scornfully. "Now, I will just look into God's heaven."

And so it did in its pride. Now, it lightened so that it seemed as if the whole world was in a blaze. Afterward, when the storm had passed, the flowers and grain stood upright in the pure quiet air, looking so refreshed by the rain; but the lightning had turned the buckwheat as black as a coal, so it was only a dead, useless herb upon the field.

The old willow moved its branches in the wind, and large drops of water fell from the green leaves, as if the trees were weeping, and the sparrow asked:

"Why do you weep when all around is full of blessing? See how the sun shines! See how the clouds go, and what a delicious oder the flowers and foliage have! Why do you weep; old willow tree?"

Then the willow tree told about the buckwheat's pride and punishment. This always follows. The writer heard this from the sparrow one night when he asked it to tell him a story.

The Farmer his own Master.

If nothing else serves to render a farmer contented with his occupation this should he is his own master. The farmer, almost alone of the whole army of workingmen, can say this with any sort of propriety. The march of improvement, as it is called, during the past thirty years reduced every mechanic to the position of a servant, a person who does the bidding of his master.

But the farmer, be his acres few or many, is his own master and the director of his energies; more than the mechanic, more than any professional man, he is at liberty to gratify his beculiar tastes and to carry out his own plans. He is allowed a wide choice of occupations while being a farmer; and without any serious break can change from stock-raising to grain growing, from bee keeping to vine dressing; and then, if the change is found not pleasant or not profitable, can in his middle life go back to the one which he began. So; too, there is no business in which the young man of energy can so easily engage on his own account. Even if he rents a farm he is vastly more independent than the mechanic who works all his life for an employer. But with a homestead to be had almost for the asking, there is no need of this. He can become the possessor of a home and farm that a patriarch might covet, and thenceforth be among the most independent of men.

Recreation for Farmers.

Farmers necessarily live at considerable distance from each other and in consequence of this, and their habits of steady labor, confine themselves too much to their own fields and fireside. They and their families need recreation, need pleasure, need something to counteract the effect of the constant labor in which they are engaged.—The mechanic in the village or city has his mind frequently drawn away from his work by that which is going on around him; but the farmer, being differently situated, finds nothing to break up the monotony, unless he seeks for it elsewhere. It is quite probable that more would be accomplished, and a better tone of feeling be experienced, to say nothing of the more cheerful countenance which would be worn, if a half day each week were given to social intercourse with fellow-farmers, instead of devoting six full days each week to unremitting labor. After a day spent pleasantly away from home, the labor is not as irksome; the laborer is happier. Allowing that as much was not accomplished by giving a little time to relaxation, it should be borne in mind that food and raiment for the family, forage for the stock, and money for the bank are not the only things worth striving for. We need happiness. But if a portion of this time be given to a wide-awake farmers' club, ideas will be gained, practical knowledge acquired.—which in time will bring about results far in excess of those which will be realized by the farmer who does not improve these opportunities.

I write for the benefit of those who have trouble in making the butter come in cold weather.—Here is my experience. My wife used to be annoyed in the same way. Finally, I took hold, worked and experimented until I got the thing about right. I strained the milk in a tin pan and put it on the stove, not in a hot place, and as soon as wrinkles appear on the top, place it on a shelf, and in to or three days take the cream off as clear from the milk as possible; put it into a stone churn and keep it on the floor about six feet from the stove till the day before churning. I then move it close to the stove and try to get the whole mass warm without melting it, by striking it and turning the churn around; then I move the churn to a colder place and commence churning, and always get the butter in from ten to twenty minutes. The main trouble is in the cream getting cold at night; when any portion of it gets frozen it spoils the whole; yet, by observing the above directions this will be remedied. Sometimes the milk of a cow will be so poor, that, do what you will with it, her butter never will come quick, and her milk may effect the milk of others; such a cow had better be got rid of as soon as possible.

J. Cringer.

An honest old Pennsylvania farmer had a tree on his premises he wanted to cut down, but being weak in the back, and having a dull axe, he hit upon the following plan: Knowing the passion among his neighbors for coon-hunting, he made a coon's foot out of potato, and proceeded to imprint numerous tracks to and up the tree.—When all was ready he informed his neighbors that the tree must be full of coons, pointing to the external evidence made with his potato foot. The bait took, and in a short time half a dozen fellows, with sharp axes, were chopping at the base of the tree each taking his regular turn. The party also brought dogs and guns, and were in ecstacies over the anticipated haul of fat coons. The tree finally fell, but nary a coon was seen to "drap."

WHY is a coal mine like a graveyard? Because they both contain natural remains which are often very dear.

—The theoretical value of corn as food in comparison with hay, is in the proportion of 80 to 64.

For Sale.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE

The undersigned offer for sale the following desirable real estate, situate in Snow Shoe and Boggs townships, Centre county, to wit: All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Snow Shoe township, adjoining lands of Meese Gunsallis, John Lucas and others, containing 152 acres and 84 perches, a portion cleared, balance well timbered and underlaid with coal. Also the undivided one-fourth part of a tract of land situate in the aforesaid twp., lately owned by Gideon and Matthias Bechtol, containing 139 acres and 68 perches, is in good state of cultivation, and is underlaid with coal. Also all that certain lot or parcel of ground situate in Boggs twp. adjoining Central City, containing eleven acres more or less thereon erected a large frame building (formerly used as a tannery) and three tenant houses. A fine location for manufacturing purposes the Bald Eagle Valley R. R passing the property and the Bald Eagle Creek forming the Southern boundary. Also all that certain two story stone house and lot of ground in the Borough of Bellefonte adjoining lot of Presbyterian church fronting sixty feet on Spring st., and extending back to new st., containing eleven rooms, fine cellar and supplied with gas and water choice fruit on the premises. For further information apply to or address J. D. Shurgert Centre Co. Bank, or N. M. Hoover, Bellefonte, Pa. 6-tf

ORPHANS COURT SALE!

At the Court House in Bellefonte, will be sold at public outcry, on Monday Nov. 24, at one o'clock, P. M., the farm of the late John Garbrich, dec'd, situated in Marion twp. Centre County, Pa., on the public road leading from Bellefonte to Jacksonville, about 6 miles East of Bellefonte, and 4 miles West of Jacksonville, adjoining lands of David Weaver, David Lamb, R. C. & J. Curtin and others, containing

150 ACRES

more or less. One hundred cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the residue well timbered with Oak and Pine. A log house and barn, wagon shed, corn crib and hog pen, separate from the barn, running water at the door, a large orchard with about 150 large and thrifty apple trees of choice varieties, and all other kinds of fruit. A very desireable property.

TERMS.—Two thousand dollars to remain secured on the premises during the life of the dec'd's widow, the interest thereon to be paid her annually, one-half of the residue to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the other half in one year thereafter with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

WM. GARBRICH,
SAMUEL J. GARBRICH,
41-4t Executors.

ORPHANS COURT SALE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court there will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, in Ferguson twp. Centre County, on

Thursday Nov. 20, 1873.

at one o'clock P.M., of said day, the following valuable described real estate, late of John Bailey dec'd, to wit:

No. 1. undivided one-half part of a Timber Tract, situated in said township, bounded by lands of Samuel McWilliams, Henry Campbell and others, containing TWENTY ACRES more or less.

No. 2. Also, all that Certain Tract of Improved Land, situated in said Township, being the Mansion farm of said decendent, bounded as follows, on the North by lands of George W. Meek, on the East by land of Rebecca Cooper, on the South by lands of John L. Musser and others, and on the West by lands of Henry McCracken, containing TWO HUNDRED AND TWO ACRES more or less. On the farm there is a large House and Barn, and all necessary out buildings, in good repair. There is also a fine stream of water on the farm, and a never failing well, two large Orchards of all kinds of fruit, about ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES in a high state of cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money cash on Confirmation of Sale, and the residue in one year thereafter with interest to be secured by bond and mortages on the premises. Growing crops are reserved.

SAMUEL H. BAILEY.
JOHN G. BAILEY.
38-4t Adm's of J. BAILEY, dec'd.

FOR SALE!

The property of the:

BELLEFONTE IRON COMP'Y,

in the borough of Bellefonte, consisting of their ground and building, stock and foundations for boilers, foundations for engines, &c., with railroad connections running into the mill building. The water being comparatively

FREE FROM LIME!

is better adapted to

STEAM PURPOSES

than any other in this neighborhood. This situation is the most desirable of any in this region for manufacturing purposes. 27-tf

TWO OF THE BEST FARMS

IN MIFFLIN COUNTY AT

PRIVATE SALE

The undersigned offers at private sale, a farm situated in Armagh township, Mifflin County, within one mile of Milroy, known as the Col Reed place on the turnpike leading to Bellefonte, containing

117 ACRES

more or less, divided off into 13 acre fields and recently fenced with about 3000 panel of locust posts and chestnut rails, on which are erected a two story Brick House, with good water at door, Bank Barn with water in yard, Corn House, Carriage House, Hog pen, and other improvements—all of the best kind, together with a young Orchard of thriving trees. This is one of the finest farms in the County.

ALSO

The farm known as the John McDowell place, situate within a few hundred yards of the Milroy depot, containing

223 ACRES

more or less, all cleared excepting about 10 acres of timber, limed with 100 bushels to the acre, divided into convenient fields, mostly enclosed with locust post and chestnut rail fences, on which are erected a good two-story Stone House, Bank Barn, Corn and Carriage House, Hog Pen, Sheep Pen, Wood and wash House, and various other outbuildings. This property has running water at the door, has a good Orchard and other fruit trees, and is in every respect a desirable one. It can be easily divided into two parts if purchasers desire it.

Any person desirous of viewing the above property or ascertaining terms, &c., can call on or address George Bates, Lewistown, Pa., or the undersigned on the property.

E. P. HARVEY,
Milroy, Mifflin County, Pa., June 4, 1873, 21-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of David Lucas, dec'd., late of Howard borough, Centre County, Pa., having been granted to George Spearing and L. C. Palmer, all persons knowing themselves to be in debt to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. SPEARING,
L. C. PALMER,
41-6t* Administrators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of William B. Krise, deceased. In the Orphans Court of Centre County, August term, 1873. The undersigned, an auditor appointed to restate the account of the administration, in accordance with the facts set forth in his petition, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on Thursday, November 20, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m., at his office in Bellefonte. D. S. KELLER,
41-3t Auditor.

Furniture.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

JOHN BRECHBILL,

Manufacturer and dealer in

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of Mattrasses, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, &c. A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will always be found at low prices.

v4n22-1y.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.,

WHERE BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
STANDS,
CHAIRS,
STOOLS, &C.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.

v5n1-1y. H. P. HARRIS.

REMOVED!

A. SCHROYER & SON,

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS of FURNITURE,

HAVE REMOVED

from their old quarters in the Bush House block to larger and more suitable rooms

ON BISHOP STREET,

in the building recently known as the Farmers Hotel, where they will continue to keep the

THE LARGEST & BEST STOCK OF

FURNITURE, COFFINS, &C.,

in Centre county, at the LOWEST PRICES.

COFFINS MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.

FUNERALS ATTENDED WITH HEARSE.

☞ THE MILESBURG HEARSE CAN BE SECURED WHEN DESIRED. ☜

5-11-tf

Watches.

WATCHMAKER!

THE undersigned adopts this method of informing his friends and the people of Centre Co., that he is now located in the room adjoining the store of Harper Bros., on Spring St., where he is prepared to make and repair watches. He is solicitous of business and guarentees complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work. Clocks watches and jewelry repaired upon the shortest notice. F. C. RICHARD.

v4n28-1y.

Blacksmithing.

JACOB SEIBERT,

BLACKSMITH,

REAR OF DUNCAN'S FOUNDRY, BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

EVERY description of Blacksmithing done promptly in a workmanlike manner at low prices. 5-25-1y

Painting and Lettering.

MARVEN STEEPLE,

SCENIC, SIGN, LETTERING,

HOUSE PAINTER,

PAPER HANGER, &c.

Work done PROMPTLY and at the LOWEST CHARGES IN TOWN.

☞ Can be found at Mrs. Zellers', Spring St., Bellefonte. v5-14-1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte, Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and kept always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without further pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, Paper Collars, &c., constantly on hand. ja12'73-1y.

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-29-1y

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be entrusted to his care. Thankful for past favors he asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1y

JNO. D. SOURBECK

LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attends to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.

5-15-1y

AUCTIONEER.—Samuel Parker offers his services to the people of Bellefonte and Centre county, as Auctioneer. He will cry all sales entrusted to him at reasonable prices. Address SAMUEL PARKER, Bellefonte, Pa.

5n-22-1y.

Prof. Wise's Book

"THROUGH THE AIR!" Forty years' adventure in the clouds. Complete history of Balloons, and how to make and manage them. Full of Thrilling Incidents and Hairbreadth Escapes. Life of Author. The most interesting and exciting volume ever issued. Profusely Illustrated. SURE TO SELL BEYOND PRECEDENT. Agents should send one dollar for outfit. Address, TO-DAY PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Chicago 39-6

Merchant Tailoring.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

FELTY'S BUILDING, HIGH ST.,

Has just received a large invoice of

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5-12-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style, for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard. He also keeps on hand a full line of

Gents Furnishing Goods,

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,

Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors, &c., on hand. This establishmet is also the headquarters of the

Singer Sewing Machine Agency.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,

No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

v4n34-1y

RAILROADS.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN	7 10 a m	12 17 p m	4 16 p m
Logan	7 25	12 30	4 26
Yeagertown P.	7 33	12 34	4 30
Mann's P.	7 43	12 40	4 35
Reedsville	7 51	12 44	4 39
Honey Creek P.	8 09	12 57	4 49
Naginy P.	8 20	1 04	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	1 10 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 2 00 p. and 5 10 p. m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 21 and 5 43 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 34 a. m., 2 44 and 6 28 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	Mail. MLS.	A.M.	P.M.
Leave Tyrone	0	9 15	6 50
East Tyrone	1	9 22	6 57
Bald Eagle	5	9 32	7 07
Hannah	10	9 46	7 21
Port Matilda	14	9 55	7 30
Martha	17	10 04	7 39
Julian	21	10 16	7 51
Unionville	26	10 30	8 05
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	10 40	8 15
Milesburg	31	10 45	8 20
Arrive Bellefonte	33	10 54	8 29
Leave Bellefonte	33	10 59	8 32
Milesburg	31	11 10	8 45
Curtin	34	11 20	8 55
Mount Eagle	37	11 26	9 01
Howard	40	11 35	9 10
Eagleville	44	11 48	9 23
Beech Creek	46	11 53	9 28
Mill Hall	51	12 06	9 41
Flemington	52	12 10	9 45
Lock Haven Intersection	54	12 15	9 50
Arrive Lock Haven	55	12 20	10 00

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 35	3 05
Lock Haven Intersection	1	9 40	3 10
Flemington	3	9 45	3 15
Mill Hall	4	9 49	3 19
Beech Creek	9	10 02	3 33
Eagleville	11	10 07	3 38
Howard	15	10 20	3 51
Mount Eagle	18	10 29	4 00
Curtin	21	10 35	4 06
Milesburg	24	10 45	4 16
Arrive Bellefonte	26		4 27
Leave Bellefonte	26		4 30
Milesburg	24	11 10	4 39
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 18	4 44
Unionville	29	11 28	4 57
Julian	34	11 40	5 09
Martha	38	11 51	5 20
Port Matilda	41	12 00	5 29
Hannah	45	12 13	5 53
Bald Eagle	50	12 26	5 58
East Tyrone	54	12 33	6 03
Arrive Tyrone	55	12 40	6 10

☞ A complete file of the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN may always be found at the offices of GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, 40 and 41 Park Row, New York, who are authorized to represent us in that city.

Insurance.

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY!

Net Cash Assets,	$19,695,053,00
Annual Cash Income,	8,420,044,86
Surplus,	2,520,090,17
New Business, 1872	51,911,079,00

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

JOHN I. RANKIN,

AGENT

BELLEFONTE, PA.

v4n44-

THE

WASHINGTON

Life Insurance Co.

115 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CYRUS CURTIS..... President.

ash Assets, - - $3,500,000
Annual ash Income, over 1,000,000

THIS COMPANY OFFERS ALL THE REAL ADVANTAGES OF OTHER COMPANIES,

AND IN ADDITION

The Non-Forfeiture of Dividends, and the application of Dividends as Premium on Policies which would otherwise lapse from Non-Payment of Premium.

EXAMPLE.—Age 44, Policy, $10,000; Annua Premium, $364,60. Dividends amounting to $288 would hold the Policy in force 288 days (9 mo ths and 18 days) after failing to pay the premium.—In some cases, Dividends would keep Policies in force for years.

BETTS & CAMPBELL, General Agents, 809 & 811, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

E. M. BLANCHARD, AG'T.

5-2-1y. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Stoves.

W. & L. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA. 5-33-tf

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored?

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once, simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Address the publishers, 40-1y

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

EAGLE HOTEL.

R. D. CUMMINGS, Prop'r.

M. M. WARR, Sup't.

227 North Third Street

PHILADELPHIA.

The rates at the "Eagle" have been reduced the very moderate sum $2.25 per day. 4-19-1y.

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS, *an important invention.* It retains the Rupture at all times and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and it kept on night and day, effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, when ordered by letter sent to The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Nobody uses Metal Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.

8-15-1y-4-6-w

Boots and Shoes.

LOUIS DOLL,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,

HIGH St., NEXT DOOR TO FELTY'S NEW BUILDING,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Has removed his Store from Felty's building to a new building erected expressly for his own use adjoining his old stand, where he will be pleased to meet his friends.

Repairing neatly and promptly attended to. 5-29-1y

NEW GOODS!

AND

NEW PRICES

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES!

AT THE

BOSTON

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

No. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE.

PRICES LESS THAN AT ANY OTHER SHOE STORE IN CENTRE COUNTY.

CALL AND SEE US!

NO. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE, BELLEFONTE, PA

5-25-tf.

Foundries.

MILESBURG FOUNDRY.

CASTINGS AND MACHINERY OF ALL kinds made and fitted up in the best style

Thimble SKEINS

of the last improved style, Wholesale or Retail.

Turbine Water Wheels, Engines, &c.,

made to order. [5-17-1y] M. M. FAXON.

LOGAN FOUNDRY

NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT

BELLEFONTE, PA

It is with pleasure I inform the people Centre and the adjoining counties, that I am now prepared to make

HOUSE CASTINGS,

such as Sash Weights, Cellar Window Grates &c., of all sizes.

Grist & Sawmill Castings, Sled Soles of all kinds, Plows, Plow Shares. I also manufacture the

IMPROVED WORTZ PLOW.

Also, Egg Stoves, Stove Castings, Oven Doors and Grates, Coal Grates for Pavements, Water Pipes, Wagon Boxes, together with every

VARIETY OF CASTINGS,

kept constantly on hand, or made to order. All orders filled promptly. Give me a call. Don't forget the place, near the Railroad Depot, Bellefonte.

v5n1-1y. GEO. A. BAYARD

BLANKS.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANKS!!!

THE most complete assortment to be found in Centre county, at

J. WELCH & CO'S

at the following prices:

Summons,	per hundred, 60c
Subpœnas,	" " 60c
Executions,	" " 60c
Constables' Warrants,	" " 60c
Judgm't Notes, unbound	" " 60c
Exemp'n "	" " 60c
Judgment and Exemption Notes, unbound,	per hundred, 60c
Motions for Judgment,	" 75c
Affidavit to Account	" 75c
Statement & Confess'n	" 1,50
Amical Act'n & Conf'n	" 1,50
Leases,	50c per doz—5c apiece.

AND EVERY OTHER

DESCRIPTION OF BLANKS

EQUALLY LOW.

BOOK STORE,

OPPOSITE THE BUSH HOUSE,

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. ☜

25-tf JAS. WELCH & CO.

Miscellaneous.

JUST OUT—THE NEW LIGHT RUNNING

HOWE

Sewing Machine

THE GRANDEST PRODUCTION OF INVENTIVE GENIUS.

The new factory of the Howe Company is nearly completed, and

1000

ARE NOW BEING MANUFACTURED AND SOLD DAILY!

The total number sold last year was 220,000, which far exceeds the sales of any other single machine.

THE ONLY MACHINE MADE ON THOROUGHLY SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

Combining Strength, Simplicity & Durability with Lightness of Running,

It is superior to all in the following respects:

1st. Simplicity of construction.
2nd. Ease of management.
3d. Lightness of running.
4th. Non-liability to get out of repair.
5th. Durability—it being made of the finest hardened steel.
6th. Perfection of tension on both upper and lower threads, and the ease with which they are controlled by the operator. It makes a perfect Lock Stitch on all kinds of goods and never breaks the thread.
7th. The strength and regularity of the new feed, which enables it to stitch soft or glazed, light, or heavy work equally well, and to cross heavy seams or folls without the slightest difficulty.

The new improved HEMMER, FELLER, BRAIDER, QUILTER and GUIDE; Also, OILER, BOTTLE OIL, Doz. NEEDLES, BOBBINS, &c., go with each Machine free of charge. In addition to these, we will give a Ruffler and an alpaca Hemmer with each machine, making more attachments than are given with any machine in use

CITIZENS, Look to your INTERESTS

Do not fail to see

Our MACHINE

before purchasing. Full instructions given.

We keep a full line of Sewing Machine attachments, Needles, Thread, Silk, &c. Our Machine Oil is a specialty. It is our own manufacture and we warrant it to excel anything in the market

☞ FOR THE NEW ☜

LIGHT RUNNING HOWE,

CALL ON

PALMER & WOOSTER,

Office, Allegheny street, opposite the New Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. 5-22-6m.

Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,

NO. 2, BUSH ARCADE,

HIGH STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Spring Goods!

consisting of the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,

AND FANCY ARTICLES,

ever brought to Bellefonte.

Also, a large assortment of

CARPETS

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

☞ Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

5-13-1f

WOODRING & CO.

(Successors to D. H. Ruhl,)

ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

MESSRS. WOODRING & CO. have entirely re-stocked their store with the very best assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., which they offer at

PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION!

☞ Remember the place—D. H. Ruhl's old stand. 5-39-1y

Rudolph Fletcher, vs. The Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Navigating Company and the First National Bank of Bellefonte.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co. In Equity. Number 330, Jan. Term, 1870.

THE undersigned, a Master appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, of Centre County, sitting in Equity in the above case, to ascertain and report upon the damages sustained by the Plaintiff, in consequence of the maintenance and use of the dam complained of in Plaintiffs' Bill, will meet the parties at the office of Bush & Yocum, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday the 11th day of November, 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M. of said day, for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper

GEO. M. YOCUM, Master.

40-4t

Dauc.....y & Co.,

Kuaint, Kueer & Kurious

Is the valuble book we give to all. Full of facts, figures and fun. 64 pages, 50 pictures. Mailed for two stamps. Address G. BL. ACKIE & CO., 746 Broadway, N. Y. 41-4t

A 48 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Money Making Books sent on receipt of stamp; including the latest and best books for agents. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, New York. 41-4t

STAR STOVE PLATFORM!

Silver Lustre, Highly Ornamental. A perfect protector to put under Stoves. Ask your dealer for it. Circulars sent free. Address STAR PLATFORM, 60 Beekman St., N. Y. 41-4t

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

Centennial Gazetteer

OF THE UNITED STATES:

Showing the gigantic results of the FIRST 100 YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC, A book everybody wants. Send for circular. Address, ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 518 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 41-4t

For

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.

AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

Use

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

Sold by Druggists. 41-4w

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

Agents wanted. Send for Catalogue.

Domestic Sewing Machine Co., New York.

41-4t

Write for Large Illustrated Price List. Address,

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $150. Single Guns, $3 to $30 Rifles $8 to $75. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle. Large discount to dealers or Clubs. Army Guns, Revolvers, &c., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C. O. D. to be examined before paid for. 41-4t

DR. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT. GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

cures all **Humors** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch** or **Pimple**. From two to six bottles are warranted to cure **Salt Rheum** or **Tetter, Pimples on Face, Boils, Erysipelas** and **Liver Complaint.** Six to twelve bottles, warranted to cure **Scrofulous Swellings** and **Sores** and all **Skin and Blood Diseases.** By its wonderful **Pectoral** properties it will cure the most severe recent or lingering **Cough** in half the time required by any other medicine and is perfectly safe, loosening cough, soothing irritation, and relieving soreness. Sold by all Druggists. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

PAINTS.

ONLY 20 CENTS.

Every Man His Own Painter

Or PAINTS:

How to Select and Use Them.

A plain treatise containing sample card with 42 different Actual Painted Shades and Tints, with instructions for exterior and interior house decoration, published by Henry Carey Baird, Box 1674 Post Office, Philadelphia.

SEE THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE EXTRACTS FROM PRESS NOTICES.

"A very valuable book, and no one intending to paint should fail to read it."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"We did not know so much could be said on the subject of painting a house until we read this excellent book of Mr. Baird's."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"A Want long felt at last supplied."—*Scientific American.*

"Not only a necessity to painter, but valuable to every occupant of a dwelling."—*N. Y. World.*

"Buy 25 copies of this book and distribute them among your friends. If they will heed the advice therein, you could make no more valuable present."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"In publishing this Book Mr. Baird has done a real service to the community."—*Toledo Blade.*

"We hope the publisher will sell 100,000 copies of this book during '73."—*Boston Advertiser.*

"We have just painted our house as advised by the author, and congratulate ourselves that no dwelling in our neighborhood excells ours in appearence."—*Harper's Weekly.*

"In selling a sample copy for 20 cents, Mr Baird must feel certain an order for $5 bound in cloth will follow."—*Frank Leslie.*

"We know the Town and County paints there in recommended, and can vouch for their value and the excellance of the "Harrison" brand of white lead."—*Philadelphia Ledger*

PRICES.

Sample Copy, pamphlet form, only	20 cents.
" paper cover,	25 "
Edition, cloth bound,	50 "

J. WELCH & CO. AGENTS, OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Livery Stables.

LIVERY STABLE!

WM. McCULLEY, begs leave to inform the citizens of Bellefonte and the public generally, that he has opened and is now keeping one of the largest and most extensive

Livery Stables in Bellefonte.

His horses are good and safe—his

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C., ARE ALL GOOD,

and comfortable. His rates of hire are reasonable. He solicits the patronage of the public, and promises satisfaction.

WM. McCULLEY.

v4n28-1y

Notice to Breeders of Stock.

The Bellefonte Jersey Alderney Cattle Club owners of the CELEBRATED THOROUGH BRED JERSEY BULL "JUNIATA," stationed at the farm of Shugert & Harris, near Bellefonte, where persons desiring to improve their stock are requested to call. Service $5. 34-3m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Edward Perks trading as E. Perks & Co. vs. Clark Cone. In the Court of common Pleas of Centre county No. 98 April Term 1872. The Auditor appointed by the the Court to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the personal property of the defendant, will meet the parties interested for that purpose on Friday October 31st, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office in Bellefonte.

D. S. KELLER, 37-3 Auditor.

BEELLFONTE REPUBLICAN

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,.....Proprietors

EDWARD T. TUTEN,..... .....Editor.
ROBERT P. TUTEN,.....Publisher.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa., by

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,

at he following rates·

One year in advance,.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8.00 per annum.

A l Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1 inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes. Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, Proprietors.
Bellefonte, Pa

AMERICAN Gold 107½

WORK FOR CONGRESS.

From all appearances the approaching session of Congress will be the most important since the adjustment of the questions arising out of the war. Not merely is the political situation feverish and threatening, but our financial and commercial systems have again entered into a state of disarrangement which, in an active and enterprising country like ours, will ever periodically occur. In fact, experience has shown that all systems of government and all social organizations, both in war and in peace, whether their currency is specie, as in Germany and England, or legal-tender paper, as in Austria, are subject to monetary disarrangements, known as "financial crises," for which a more adequate term would be, a "shrinkage of values" as compared with money as currency. Early in the spring the revulsion began in Vienna, and resulted in four hundred and twenty-eight commercial failures, involving the loss of upward of fifty millions of dollars. It spread to Berlin, where only the direct interference of the Government, which placed a portion of the war indemnity fund at the disposal of the banks, prevented a similar disastrous result; and lately in the United States the same causes have also produced financial distress of no ordinary magnitude.

All the branches of the Government being, moreover, in the hands of the Republican party, upon it falls the heavy burden of affirmative action. Appreciating this responsibility, neither the clamor of the Opposition, which hopes, as during the times of war, to obtain political advantages by public disaster, nor the din of the temporarially-distressed, should move our statesmen into hasty and unripe legislation, for the Government and he party can only suffer by their own actions, and not by adverse criticism.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Foremost the attention of Congress will be directed to the solution of the financial problem, and there would be great danger of precipitate and injudicious legislation, were it not for the fact that almost every member has a financial theory of his own, which differs from that of others, and which curious mental condition has prevented, hitherto, much mischievous legislation. There never was a time when coolness of judgment, independence of thought, clearness of mental vision, and imperturbability were more valuable qualities in a legislator than the present. The Government, remaining in its own sphere, exercising economy in expenditures, protecting the public credit, and remaining unmoved amidst the tempest raging around it, constitutes the chief safety of the nation, and will cause a rapid restoration of confidence, which is the first requisite to the permanent improvement of the financial condition of the country.

The State School Department has decided that teachers of public schools have authority to punish pupils for misconduct on the way to and from school, from the time they leave home for school until they return home again. Centre county boys and girls, please make a note of this bit of information.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The result of the late elections seems to have been favorable to the Democracy. But it is no more than we might have expected. A general apathy seems to prevail everywhere, and while the democratic vote has not increased, the Republican vote has fallen off greatly. There is no reason for republicans to be discouraged by the result, which could not have been reached, had not the republicans been over-confident of their great strength and allowed the election's to go by default. Those who imagine that these results portend anything of a reaction against the Republican party, will certainly find out their mistake when the real tug of battle comes. We say then to our democratic contemporaries who are so happy over this fleeting triumph, trot out your rooster, while you may, for the day cometh, and is not t ar distant when n democrat will want to bring out the democratic crower. So far as national politics are involved, this boasted "triumph" of the Democracy will be found to be as empty as the udder of a barren cow.

But to the Republican party, it has its lessons: one of which is not to trust too much in overwhelming numbers. The few Democratic successes of 1873 therefore, are not to be considered as indicative of any change in public sentiments, or of any lasting revolution in politics. In no instance has the strength of their party been increased. Its vote in Ohio, Wisconsin and New York, is less than its vote of former years when it was badly defeated; and the temporary triumphs won on such a light vote indicate only that the Republicans of these states have been caught napping. Our opponents cannot profit much by a success so won, because the real strength of our side is still unimpaired and will be exerted for their overthrow at the very next election.

It is idle, of course, to expect that these considerations will keep the Democrats from chuckling over their triumphs. They must be allowed to crow, and dance, and exult. But the thinking men will not fail to see the facts in their true light, and draw the proper conclusion therefrom.

LLOYD, THE BANKER.

A meeting of the creditors of Wm. M. Lloyd & Co.. Wm. Lloyd and Lloyd & Co, was held in Altoona on last Saturday. G. C. Gardner, General Supt. Penn. R. R. was called to preside. Hon. S. S. Blair, Lloyd's Attorney, said that the above named banks were the individual property of Wm. M. Lloyd, and that all his real estate wherever located, and all the assets of the above named banks, belonged to the creditors of those banks, and that no other creditors come in until they were fully satisfied, that the assets of these banks were amply sufficient to meet all liabilities, and take care of creditors. He thus read a statement of the assets and liabilities of Lloyd's Altoona bank. A proposition was read from Lloyd to pay all his Altoona creditors in four equal annual payments with interest. This proposition was agreed to by all creditors present. Mr. Lloyd gave bond in $381,000 for faithful performance of contract. Supt. Gardner said that as soon as all creditors would agree to Lloyd's contract, and the doors of his (Lloyd's) bank were opened, the Penn. R. R. Co. would deposit with him as usual. And now Wm. M. Lloyd is once more on his feet, and the crisis to him, has been met and overcome. In addition to the foregoing Lloyd, Caldwell & Co. of Tyrone, showed their creditors yesterday, that their liabilities are $275,000, while their assets collectively and individually are over $400,000, and the above firm asks two years to pay their creditors. All of Dave Caldwell's depositors, sympathize with him, and are doing their utmost to help him out.

THE Republican party stands squarely on the following platform:

Opposition to the back-pay legislation.

Opposition to all monopolies that tend to oppress labor or interfere with the rights of the people.

Opposition to the Lobby and all other influences which tend to corrupt or interfere with honest legislation.

Opposition to further land grants, except for educational purposes or immediate settlement.

Opposition to anything that tends to extravagance or corruption in the administration of the Government.

——All persons desiring Fancy Cards Orders of dancing, plain or fancy bill and letter heads, should call and examine our stock, before ordering elsewhere.

——Only three of the nine blast furnances in Sparsville, Pa., are in operation.

——The *Democratic Watchman* always has its hands full of important business. There has been no period of time during probably the last six years that the nostrels of the above institution did not scent what seemed to be to them valuable game in the future. It always has a job on hand, either as a paid contract for some party, or one that was put up for its own employment. There is an enterprise, and a *sang froid* about these ambitious schemes, and their accomplishment, that has made the *Watchman* a sort of a bugaboo to small fisted politicans, and at the same time has engendered the disgust of the intelligent portion of the party it represented. It is a fact, requiring no demonstration, that if the *Watchman* were in the hands of other parties, its editor would be nothing more or less than a self-sufficient unit. The "organ" is supposed, or rather supposes itself, to possess the keys to all the election officers in the county. These, it presumes to give up in trust to those who swear to do its bidding. There was a time when there may have been some semblance of reality in the *Watchman's* dictatorship—a time when no Democratic candidate for a county office would presume to run counter to its direction. That time is past, this is the reason that so many fawning, beggarly, hangers-on were ready to do its bidding. We say *were* ready, because there are very few men now who care much for the "Watchman's" support, or its editor's approbation. There are a few old fossils in his party who still stick to him, probably from the force of habit. To show that the above statements are correct, we could cite many proofs. For instance, the present member of the Legislature has been independent enough to run for the office which he now holds, whenever he wanted to. He did not ask the "Watchman," when his turn came, and of course the "organ" turned against him and rallied the forces of all its satellites. The result was startling, all the intelligence of the party soured on the 'Watchman," and only the "rag," the "tag," and the "bobtail" danced to the music of this "organ." The election resulted in a humiliating defeat to our party, as well as to the "Watchman." But it proved conclusively that the latter had lost its holdupon the party.

Another instance now comes in mind. The "Watchman," fearing that the Republican majority of last fall might be maintained at the recent election, set to work industriously to devise a scheme for the double purpose of keeping the democracy in power, and of fighting his enemies successfully. To do this and do it well, a deep laid plan was formed. It was something more original, if not as characteristic, as the Lytle-Chambers letter. The "Watchman," with a few hangers-on, raised enough money to buy material and start a pseudo Republican paper. The "Watchman" editor did buy the material and started its own offspring. It furnished all needed assistance, printed the paper on its own press, and run it in its own interest. It even did more. It made arrangements to have the taxes of the County applied to its maintenance. The Commissioners,—its tools,—were called into requisition. They shoved up the stamps. The paper was, of course, run in the interest of the "Watchman" friends, and against its enemies. The result was certainly as painful to the "Watchman" as it was humiliating to its friends. The only man in the Democratic party that the "Watchman's" opposed, was elected by the largest majority of any of the successful candidates, while the man who received the earnest and hearty support of both the "Watchman" and its youngling was the only one on the list that was defeated

This is why *we have one Republican Commissioner*. Perhaps these two instances will teach the Democracy of this county, that the *Watchman's* support is not the only thing necessary to get into office, that the "Watchman" is a selfish, self-seeking institution, ready to ruin, if possible, any man or set of men who presume to run counter to its wishes. The "Watchman's" offspring, pseudo Republican paper up town, has grown to the proportion of an Elephant, and what will be done with it, we hesitate to say. We are glad however to see that the "Watchman," as a legitimate parent, made some effort to protect its offspring in its last issue.

Grain and Flour Markets.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.
BELLEFONTE, Nov12, 1873.

White Wheat per bushel.....	$1 25
Red wheat No. 1.....	1 25
Barley.....	65
Corn, ears,.....	45
Shelled corn.....	50
Oats.....	35
Rye per bushel.....	65
Buckwheat per bushel.....	60
Clover seed "	5 50
Plaster ₱ ton.....	15 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.

Apples, dried, per lb.....	@5½
Peaches, dried, per lb.....	12½@15@22
Cherries, dried, per lb.....	5
Beans per quart.....	10
Fresh Butter lb.....	25
Chickens, per piece.....	25
Turkeys, per lb.....	10
Cheese per lb.....	20
Hams per lb.....	15
Bacon.....	9
Sides.....	8
Lard per lb.....	9
Eggs per doz.....	20
Tallow, per pound.....	6
Rags.....	3
Potatoes per bushel.....	50
Dried Beef.....	

TRADE has been during the past week, very slow and quiet, with produce, generally unchanged in prices. The demand has been very light, with a good supply of everything. Every body seems to be economizing in everything. As will be seen below our previous quotions are materially unchanged.

Wholesale Price Current.

ASHES—Soda Ash, common.....	4 ¼
Refined "	5¼ a 6
Nitric "	4½ a 5
Arsenic "	5
Pot Ash.....	9
Pearl Ash.....	10
Black Lead.....	4½ a 50
BEANS—Medium.....	2,90 a 3 0
Navy.....	2 50a3 0
BANNER BAKING POWDER—	
¼ lb cans.....	$1,60 per doz
½ " "	3,00 " "
1 " "	5,56 " "
5 " "	26,00 " "
BROOMS—No 5 x.....	$3,50 per doz
No 5.....	3,25 " "
No 4.....	3,00 " "
No 3.....	2,50 " "
No 2.....	2,25 " "
No 1.....	1,75 " "
No 1 Shaker.....	3,50 " "
No 2 "	3,00 " "
BACON AND PROVISIONS—	
Hams extra sugar cured.....	13 per lb
Shoulder " "	9¼ " "
Breakfast Bacon "	11½ "
Beef Dried extra sugar cured.....	15½ "
Beef Tongues " "	$7,50 per doz
Bacon Shoulders.....	8½ per lb
Bacon rib sides.....	8½ "
Bacon short rib side.....	9 "
Bacon clear side.....	9½ "
Mess Pork.....	$15,00 per bbl.
Lard refined in tierces.....	c 9 per lb
" " " ¼ Barrels.....	c 9½ per
" " " Buckets.....	10 "
" " " 5 lb Caddies.....	12 "
" " " 5 lb "	11½ "
" " " 3 lb Pails.....	13½ "
" " " 6 lb "	12½ "
" " " 5 lb "	13½ "
Lard Oil, extra winter strained.....	72 pergal
BUTTER—Choice roll.....	c 25 a 27 c
Medium.....	15 a 18
BROOM CORN—Green.....	3 a 3
Green hurl.....	10
Red top.....	3 a
CEMENT—Beesons Phoenix.....	225 a 250
Louisville.....	" "
Rosendale.....	400 a 450
White Lime	200
Calcined plaster	450
Land plaster	300 a 350
CHEESE—New York Goshen	c 16
Ohio Factory	13½ a 14
Limberger	17 a 18
COUNTRY LARD—Prime	c 8 a 9
Dark for Oil	7
FISH—Mackerel ex No 1 Mess	$35,00
" No 1 Mess	33,00
Ex No 1 Shore	28,00
No 1 Shore	23,00
Ex No 1 Bay	19,00
No 1 Bay	17,00
Ex No 2 Shore	17,00
No 2 Bay	14,00
Large No 3	11,00
No 3	10,00
Herring split Labrador	8 a 9
White Fish	7,50 a 8,00
Lake Trout	7,00 a 7,50
Georges Cod large	7,50 per hun
Medium Georges	6,50 "
FLOUR—Buckwheat (new) per lb	5½ c
Fancy St. Louis per barrel	9 00
" Kentucky white wheat	8 25
Good Ohio Red wheat	7 75 a 8 00
Wisconsin Spring wheat	7 00
Minnesota Spring wheat	7 25
GRAIN—Oats	46 a 47c
Corn shelled	58 a 60
Wheat	140 a 1 60
Rye	85 a 90
Barley	1 00 a 1 40
HAY—Good Timothy	$24 00 per ton
SUGARS—Crushed	11c
Granulated	11
A	10¼
B	10¼
Extra C	10
Circle C	9¾
C Yellow	8
Franklin Ex C	9¼
Other Grades	7 a 7¾
COFFEE—Roasted Rio loose	29¼
" " 1 lb papers	30
" Java 1 lb papers	36
TEAS—Young Hyson	40 a 110
Gunpowder	40 a 125
Imperial	50 a 100
Japan	70 a 90
Oolong	25 a 90
Souchongs	25 a 35
MILL FEED—Middlings.....	$25 a 30 per ton
Bran.....	14 a 16 "
Oats and Corn.....	1 35 a 1 40 per 100 lbs
Corn Chops.....	1 35 "
Bran.....	80c "
POULTRY—Chickens.....	45 a 55 per pair
RAGS—Country Linen.....	3 a
Woolen.....	not wanted
SALT—No. 1 ex.....	$2 00 per bbl
No. 1	1 65 "
Timothy hay seed.....	3 50 per bu
Country soap.....	5 a 6c per lb
Tallow.....	6¼ a 7 "
Cider Vinegar.....	15 a 18 per gal
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—	
POTATOES—Irish.....	$3 00 a 3 50 per bbl
Irish, per bush by car lot.....	50 a 55
Peachblows per bush. by car lot.....	50 a 55
Sweet, Baltimore.....	3 50 a 4 00 per bbl
Sweet, Jersey.....	5 00 a 5 50 "
APPLES—Choice.....	3 00 a 3 50 "
Ordinary.....	1 50 a 2 00 "
Grapes.....	10 a 15 per lb
PEARS—Duchess.....	2 25 a 2 50 per box
Bartlette.....	3 50 a 4 50 "
California.....	3 00 a 3 25 "
PEAS—Green.....	1 75 a 2 00
ONIONS—Silver skins.....	3 25 a 4 50 per bbl
Red.....	3 25 a 3 75 "
White.....	3 50 a 4 00 "
CRANBERRIES—Carey's cultivated	15 00 a 16 00 per bbl
New Jersey.....	8 00 a 12 00 per bbl
Cranberries.....	4 00 per box
Quinces.....	7 00 a 8 00 per bbl
ENGLISH ALES—X.....	9 00
XX.....	10 00
INDIA ALE.....	11 00
Bass English in Kilderkins of 25 gal	22 75 a 24 00
" " in bbls of 45 gals.....	42 25a44 00
" " in hhds 68 gals.....	62 50a65 00
" " in cases bottled.....	2 75
Caswell & Hazards ginger ale.....	2 00
WHISKEY—Bourbon.....	97 a 99c per gal
Pure Spirits.....	1 00 per gal
SYRUPS—Common	28 a 36
Honey	45
Golden	50
RICE—Rangoon	7¾
Patna	8¾ a 9
Carolina	9
Pearl Barley	5 per lb
Oat Meal	4¼
Honey	20 a 22
Homony	$5 00 per bbl
CANDLES—Star.....	21 c 1c
Stearine.....	12 a12½
Mould.....	
MINCE MEAT—½ bbl.....	11 a 11¼
Tub.....	12

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.—A two story frame store room, 20 by 38 feet, situated on the point of pike and mill street, in the borough of Milesburgh. Formley owned by W. H. Cook now ocupied by J. B. Hahn. For terms of sale call on J. W. Cook, Merchant at Bellefonte.
5-41-tf MRS. M. J. LEVAN.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.-Letters of Administration on the estate of Fannie Gingrich, late of Half Moon twp, Centre Co, Pa. deceased have been granted to Rudolph Gingrich, residing in Tyrone, Blair Co, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.
RUDOLPH GINGRICH,
Nov. 1 '73 42-6-t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.-Letters of Administration on the Estate of Joseph Gingrich, late of Half Moon twp, Centre Co, decd. have been granted to Rudolph Gingrich, residing in Tyrone boro, Blair Co, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.
RUDOLPH GINGRICH.
Nov. 1, '73 42-6-t Administrator.

Wanamaker & Brown. | *Clothing.*

ATTRACTIVE! NEAT! SUBSTANTIAL!

Fall Styles Ready!

MEN'S YOUTH'S BOY'S **READY-MADE CLOTHING.**

All Purchasers of Good Clothing are **RECOMMENDED** to supply their wants for the Fall and Winter Season from the Magnificent Stock of Elegant All Wool Garments

NOW ARRANGED FOR INSPECTION
In the Spacious Salesrooms of Oak Hall.

Prices Remarkably Low! Samples, with Easy Rules for Self-Measurement sent to any address when written for.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Sts.,
Philadelphia.

F. P. Green, | *Medicines.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

HAVING, for many years, been engaged in the manufacture of proprietary medicines known as **GREEN'S No. 1 and NO. 2 LIVER PILLS,** the merits of which have obtained for them a large sale. Other parties wishing to take advantage of the reputation these pills have gained, [illegible] imitation of the same. In order that there may be no deception, we request attention to the following:

☞ **ALL GENUINE Green's Liver Pills** are put up in **ROUND** boxes, not oval, with the following **Copyright** label, any infringement of which will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

GREEN'S No. 1, LIVER PILLS. Dose—Three or four. Price, 25 cts.

GREEN'S No. 2, LIVER PILLS. Dose—One at night. Price, 14 Cts.

And as an additional safeguard, a strip containing the following words is put around each box

☞ Prepared only by F. P. GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa., without whose signature none is genuine.

☞ ALL OTHERS ARE COUNTERFIET. ☜

F. P. Green

Examine each box and see that it corresponds with the above description, and that the name is spelled correctly, thus: G-R-E-E-N, and not G-r-e-e-n.

Sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL in Bellefonte, only at my Drug Store, in Buck House Block and by R. F. Rankin & Co., Allegheny, street. Forwarded by mail to any part of the United State on receipt of price.

☞ All orders must be directed to F. POTTS GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n10-tf

EDWARD E, EYRE & SON, | *DRY GOODS.*

EDWARD E. EYRE & SON,
(Successors to EYRE & LANDELL,)
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
DEALERS IN FINE DRY GOODS

BLACK SILKS, FINE SHAWLS, NEW REDINGOTES, CAMELS HAIR, BLANKETS COUNTERPANES, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS.

☞ NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY. ☜ 39-6

Robbins, Clark & Biddle. | *Watches, Cutlery, etc.*

Clocks, Bronzes and Fancy Goods. Watches, Plated Goods, Cutlery, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER, No. 1124 CHESTNUT St. ROBBINS CLARK & BIDDLE

A Complete Stock of Choice Selections in every Department offered at Special prices, during the Summer season, while making alterations!

v3n8-1y

Jas. Welch & Co. | *Books and Stationery.*

James Welch & Co.

(OPPOSITE THE BUSH HOUSE,)

Dealers in Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Pencils, Pocket Books, Toys, Pocket Knives, Picture and Picture Frames.

A large assortment of Blank Books always on hand or procured to order. 17

BANKS.

H. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v3n1-1y.

H. BROCKERHOFF, Pres't. J. D. SHUGERT, Sec'y
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v3n2-1y.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.
JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.
v3n36-1y

CAMPHORINE

The Great Discovery for the immediate relief & cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Pains, Strains, Stiff Joints, Swellings, Inflamations, Bunions, Catarrh, &c., &c. It will not grease or stain, and for the toilet is a luxury in every family. Thousands will now testify to its great merits. Try it. Price per bottle, 25 cents. REUBENHOYT, Prop'r, 203 Greenwich St., N. Y. 43-4w

THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and Deobstruent known to the medical world is

JURUBEBA.

It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes vesicle obstructions and acts directly on the Liver and Spleen. Price $1 bottle. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 16 Platt St., N. Y 43-4t

[*Continued from 1st, Page.*]

shall hold their offices for the period of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly.

SEC. 15. Whenever two judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen for the same term of service, each voter shall vote for one only, and when three are to be chosen, he shall vote for no more than two, and candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

SEC. 16. Should any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the same district be elected at the same time, they shall, as soon after the election as convenient, cast lots for priority of commission, and certify the result to the Governor, who shall issue their commissions in accordance therewith.

SEC. 17. The judges of the Supreme Court and the judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, which shall be fixed by law, and paid by the State. They shall receive no other compensation, fees, or requisits of office for their services from any source, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, the United States, or any other State.

SEC. 18. The judges of the Supreme Court during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth; and the other judges, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the district for which they shall be respectively elected.

SEC. 19. The several Courts of common Please, beside the powers herein conferred, shall have and exercise within their respective districts, subject to such changes as may be made by law, such chancery powers as are now vested by law in the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, or as may hereafter be conferred upon them by law.

SEC. 20. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment, except as herein provided. The Court of Nisi Prius is hereby abolished, and no court of original jurisdiction to be presided over by any one or more of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be established.

SEC. 21. In every county wherein the population shall exceed one hundred and fifty thousand the General Assembly shall and in any other county may, establish a separate Orphans' Court, to consist of one or more judges who shall be learned in the law, which court shall exercise all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in, or which may hereafter be conferred upon the Orphans' Courts, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas within such county, in Orphans' Court proceedings, shall cease and determine; in any county in which a separate Orphans' Court shall be established the Register of Wills shall be clerk of such court, and subject to its direction in all matters pertaining to his office, he may appoint assistant clerks, but only with the consent and approval of said court. All accounts filed with him as register or as clerk of the said separate Orphans' Court shall be audited by the court without expense to parties, except where all parties in interest in a pending proceeding shall nominate an auditor whom the court may, in its discretion, appoint. In every county Orphans' Courts shall possess all the powers and jurisdiction of a Register's Court, and separate Registers' Courts are hereby abolished.

SEC. 22. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

SEC. 23. In all cases of felonious homicide, and in such other criminal cases as may be provided for by law, the accused, after conviction and sentence, may remove the indictment, record, and all proceedings to the Supreme Court for review.

SEC. 24. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any court of record, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the happening of such vacancy.

SEC. 25. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Please and Orphans' Court.

SEC. 26. The parties, by agreement filed, may, in any civil case, dispense with the trial by jury, and submit the decision of such case to the court having jurisdiction thereof, and such court shall hear and determine the same; and the judgment thereon shall be subject to writ of error as in other cases.

SEC. 27. Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants, it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of the said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts, as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several associate judges in office when this constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms.

ARTICLE VI.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

SECTION. 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation; no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 3. The Governor and all other civil officers under the Commonwealth shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under this Commonwealth; the party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgement, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. All officers shall hold their offices on the condition that they behave themselves well while in office, and shall be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office or of any infamous crime.

Appointed officers other than judges of the courts of record and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, may be removed at the pleasure of the power by which they shall have been appointed. All officers elected by the people except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, and judges of the courts of record, learned in the law, shall be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause, after due notice and full hearing, on the address of two-thirds of the Senate.

ARTICLE VII.

OATHS OF OFFICE.

SECTION. 1. Senators and Representatives and all judicial, State, and county officers, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective officers, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation.

I do solemly swear that I will support, obey, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or valuable thing, to procure my nomination or election, except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law.

The foregoing anth shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State officers and judges of the supreme Court, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.

The oath to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme Court or of a Court of Common Please, learned in the law, in the hall of the house to which the members shall be elected.

ARTICLE VIII.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceeding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November but, the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each house consenting thereto.

SEC. 3. All elections for city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February,

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws, shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 10. In trials of contested elections, and in proceedings for the investigation of elections, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

SEC. 11. Townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located may direct; but districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Sessions having jurisdiction therein whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; and other election districts whenever the court of the proper county shall be of opinion that the convenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 12. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be VIVA VOCE.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election fraud, for felony or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment, or employment in or under the Government of the United States, or of this State or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission, or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public, and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices below the grade of city or county offices as shall be designated by general law.

SEC. 16. The Court of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report to the court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in city or county, upon petition of five citizens, lawful voters of such election districts, setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections; overseers shall be two in number for an election district, shall be residents therein and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and in each case members of different political parties; whenever the members of an election board shall differ in opinion, the overseers, if they shall agree thereon, shall decide the question of difference; in appointing overseers of election, all the law judges of the proper court, able to act at the time, shall concur in the appointments made.

SEC. 17. The trial and determination of contested elections of electors of President and Vice President, members of the General Assembly, and of all public officers, whether State, judicial, municipal, or local, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the law judges thereof; the General Assembly shall, by general law, designate the courts and judges by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law assigning jurisdiction, or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of an election held before its passage.

ARTICLE IX.

TAXATION AND FINANCES.

SECTION 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, but the General Assembly may, by general law, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

SEC. 2. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SEC. 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt, and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time one million of dollars.

SEC. 5. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by and on behalf of the State shall specify the purpose for which the money is to be used, and the money so borrowed shall be used for the purpose specified and no other.

SEC. 6. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation, or association, nor shall the Commonwealth become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for or to loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution or individual.

SEC. 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality, or incorporated district, except herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to any amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof, at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum (in the aggregate at any one time) upon such valuation.

SEC. 9 The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any city, county, borough, or township, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 10. Any county, township, school district or other municipality incurring any indebtedness shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof within thirty years.

SEC. 11. To provide for the payment of the present State debt and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the General Assembly shall continue and maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accuring interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the said sinking fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sales of the public works or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth, together with other funds and resources that may be designated by law, and shall be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of the State not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government; and unless in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt.

SEC. 12. The moneys of the State, over and above the necessary reserve, shall be used in the payment of the debt of the State, either directly or through the sinking fund, and the moneys of the sinking fund shall never be invested in or loaned upon the security of anything except the bonds of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 13. The moneys held as necessary reserve shall be limited by law to the amount required for current expenses, and shall be secured and kept as may be provided by law. Monthly statements shall be published showing the amount of such moneys, where the same are deposited, and how secured.

SEC. 14. The making of profit out of the public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law by any officer of the State or member or officer of the General Assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be disqualification to hold office for a period of not less than five years.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION. 1. The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth, above the age of six years, may be educated, and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose.

SEC. 2. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

SEC. 3. Women twenty-one years of age and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this State.

ARTICLE XI.

MILITIA.

SECTION. 1. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized, and disciplined for its defence when and in such manner as may be directed by law. The General Assembly shall provide for maintaining the militia by appropriation from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and may exempt from military service persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. All officers whose selection is not provided for in this constitution shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law.

SEC. 2. No member of Congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this State to which a salary, fees, or perquisites shall be attached. The General Assembly may by law declare what offices are incompatible.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall fight a duel or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State and may be otherwise punished as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XIII.

NEW COUNTIES.

SECTION 1. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to less than four hundred square miles, or to less than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any county be formed of less area, or containing a less population, nor shall any line thereof pass within ten miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided.

ARTICLE XIV.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, commissioners, treasurers, surveyors, auditors or controlers, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others as may from time to time be established by law; and no sheriff or treasurer shall be eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected.

SEC. 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections, shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday in January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected, but if it shall not have been erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

SEC. 4. Prothonotaries, clerks of the courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, county surveyors, and sheriffs shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they respectively shall be officers.

SEC. 5. The compensation of county officers shall be regulated by law, and all county officers who are or may be salaried shall pay all fees which they may be authorized to receive into the treasury of the county or State, as may be directed by law. In counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants all county officers shall be paid by salary, and the salary of any such officer and his clerks, heretofore paid by fees, shall not exceed the aggregate amount of fees earned during his term and collected by or for him.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county, township, and borough officers, as well for the fees which may be collected by them as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid to them.

SEC. 7. Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

ARTICLE XV.

CITIES AND CITY CHARTERS.

SECTION 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general election in favor of the same.

SEC. 2. No debt shall be contracted or liability incurred by any municipal commission, except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made therefor by the municipal government.

SEC. 3. Every city shall create a sinking fund, which shall be inviolably pledged for the payment of its funded debt.

ARTICLE XVI.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a *bona fide* organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend the same, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 3. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well-being of the State.

SEC. 4. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

SEC. 5. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business, and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served.

SEC. 6. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate, except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void; the stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 8. Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured, or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways, or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury, or destruction. The General Assembly is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages against any such corporations or individuals, made by viewers or otherwise; and the amount of such damages, in all cases of appeal, shall, on the demand of either party, be determined by a jury according to the course of the commen law.

SEC. 9. Every banking law shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of the State, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the Auditor General for the redemption of such notes or bills.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew, or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

SEC. 11. No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months' previous public notice at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 12. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the same with other lines; and the General Assembly shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. No telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning competing line, or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph.

SEC. 13. The term "corporations" as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

ARTICLE XVII

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

SECTION 1. All railroads and canals shall be public highways, and all railroad and canal companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the others' passengers, tonnage, and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 2. Every railroad and canal corporation organized in this State shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and where its books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them, respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

SEC. 3 All individuals, associations and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported over railroad and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers within the State, or coming from or going to any other State. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 4. No railroad, canal, or other corporation, nor the lessees, purchasers, or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property, or franchises of such corporation with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line, nor shall any officer of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line, and the question whether railroads or canals are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil issues.

SEC. 5. No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works, nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business, but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length.

SEC. 6. No president, director, officer, agent, or employee of any railroad or canal company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of frieght or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled, or worked by such company.

SEC. 7. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback, or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, nor any lessee, manager, or employee thereof, shall make any preferences in furnishing cars or motive power.

SEC. 8. No railroad, railway, or other transportation company shall grant free passes or passes at a discount, to any person except officers or employees of the company.

SEC. 9. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough, or township without the consent of its local authorities.

SEC. 10. No railroad, canal, or other transportation company in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any future legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

SEC. 11. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor General in regard to railroads, canals, and other transportation companies, except as to their accounts, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs who shall have a general supervision over them, subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law; and in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said Secretary may require special reports at any time upon any subject relating to the business of said companies from any officer or officers thereof.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XVIII.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers shall be published; and if, in the General Assembly next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in the manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State in such a manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and if such amendment or amendments shall be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years; when two or more amendments shall be submitted they shall be voted upon separately.

Schedule.

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:

SECTION 1. This constitution shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year 1874, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein.

SEC. 2. All laws in force in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of the constitution not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, and contracts, shall continue as if the constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 3. At the general election in the years one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and one thousand eight hundred and seventy five Senators shall be elected in all districts where there shall be vacancies. Those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four shall serve for two years, and those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five shall serve for one year. Senators now elected, and those whose terms are unexpired, shall represent the districts in which they reside until the end of the term for which they were elected.

SEC. 4. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six Senators shall be elected from the even numbered districts to serve for two years, and from odd numbered districts to serve for four years.

SEC. 5. The first election of Governor under this constitution shall be at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, when a governor shall be elected for three years; and the term of the Governor elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight and those thereafter elected shall be for four years, according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 6. At the general election in the year 1874 a Lieutanent Governor shall be elected according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC 7. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution; and when the said officer is duly elected and qualified, the office of Surveyor General shall be abolished, and the Surveyor General in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 8. When the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be duly qualified, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools shall cease.

SEC 9. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to render any person now holding any State office for a first official term ineligible for re-election at the end of such term.

SEC 10. The judges of the Supreme Court in office when this constitution shall take effect shall continue until their commissioners severally expire. Two judges in addition to the number now composing the said court shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC 11. All court of record and all existing courts which are not specified in this constitution shall continue in existence until the first day of December, in the year 1875, without abridgement of their present jurisdiction, but no longer. The Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin is hereby abolished; and all indictments and proceedings pending therein in the county of Schuylkill shall be tried and discosed of in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said county.

SEC 12. The register's courts now in existence shall be abolished on the first day of January next succeeding the adoption of this constitution.

SEC 13. The General Assembly shall, at the next session after the adoption of this constitution, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution. The judges in commission when such designation shall be made shall continue during their unexpired terms judges of the new districts in which they reside. But when there shall be two judges residing in the same district, the president judge shall elect to which district he shall be assigned; and the additional law judge shall be assigned to the other district.

SEC 14. The General Assembly shall, at the next succeeding session after each decennial census, and not oftener, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution.

SEC. 15. Judges learned in the law of any court of record holding commissions in force at the adoption of this constitution shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were commissioned and until their successors shall duly qualified. The Governor shall commission the president judge of the Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon, and Dauphin as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county for the unexpired term of his office.

SEC 16. After the expiration of the term of any president judge of any Court of Common Pleas in commission at the adoption of this constitution, the judge of such court learned in the law and oldest in commission shall be the president judge thereof, and when two or more judges are elected at the same time in any judicial district, they shall decide by lot which shall be president judge; but when the president judge of a court shall be re elected he shall continue the president judge of that court. Associate judges, not learned in the law, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be commissioned to hold their office for the term of five years from the first day of January after their election.

SEC 17. The General Assembly at the first session after the adoption of this constitution shall fix and determine the compensation of judges of the Supreme Court and judges of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth and the provisions of the fifteenth section of the article on "Legislation" shall not be deemed inconsistent herewith. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be held to reduce the compensation now paid to any law judge of this Commonwealth now in commission.

SEC 18. The Courts of Common Pleas in the counties of Philadelphia and Alleghany shall be composed of the present judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of said counties until their offices shall severally end, and of such other judges as may from time to time be selected.

For the purpose of first organization in Philadelphia the judges of the Court No. 1 shall be Judges Allison, Peirce and Paxson; of the Court No. 2, Judges Hare, Mitchell, and one other judge to be elected; of the Court No. 3, Judges Ludlow, Finletter, and Lynd, and of the Court No. 4, Judges Thayar, Briggs, and one other judge to be elected.

The judge first named shall be the president judge of said courts respectively, and thereafter the president judge shall be the judge oldest in commission; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

The additional judges for Courts Nos. 2 and 4 shall be voted for and elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution in the same manner as the two additional judges of the Supreme Court, they shall decide by lot to which court they shall belong. Their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January in the year 1875

SEC 19. In the county of Alleghany, for the purpose of first organization under this constitution, the judges of the Court of Common Pleas at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be the Judges of the Court No. 1, and the judges of the District Court at the same date shall be the judges of the Common Pleas No. 2

The president judges of the Common Pleas and District Courts shall be president judges of Courts No. 1 and 2 respectively until their offices shall end, and thereafter the judge oldest in commission shall be president judge; but any president judge re elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

SEC 20. The organization of the Courts of Common Pleas, under this constitution, for the counties of Philadelphia and Alleghany, shall take effect on the first Monday of January, 1875, and existing courts in said counties with their present powers and jurisdiction until that date; but no new suits shall be instituted in the Courts of Nisi Prius after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC 21. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Nisi Prius, Common Pleas, and District Court in Philadelphia shall be tried and disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas. The records and dockets of said courts shall be transferred to the Prothonotary's office of said county.

SEC. 22. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Alleghany shall be tried and disposed of in the court number 1; and the causes and proceedings pending in the District Court shall be tried and disposed of in the Court number 2.

SEC 23. The Prothonotary of the Court of common Pleas of Philadelphia shall be first appointed by the judges of said court on the first Monday of December, 1875; and the present Prothonotary of the District Court in said county shall be the Prothonotary of said Court of Common Pleas until said date, when his commission shall expire, and the present Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Philadelphia shall be the clerk of such court until the expiration of his present commission the first Monday of December, in the year 1875.

SEC 24. In the cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants (except Philadelphia) all aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of their commission, and at the election for city and ward officers in the year 1875 one alderman shall be elected in each ward, as provided in this constitution.

SEC 25. In Philadelphia magistrates in lieu of aldermen, to be elected under this constitution shall be chosen as required in this constitution at the election in said city for city and ward officers in the year 1875; their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of April succeeding their election.

The term of office of aldermen in said city, holding or entitled to commissions at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall not be affected thereby.

SEC 26. All persons in office in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and at the first election under it, shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC 27. The seventh article of this constitution, prescribing an oath of office, shall take effect on and after the first day of January, 1875.

SEC 28. The terms of office of county commissioners and county auditors chosen prior to the year 1875, which shall not have expired before the first Monday of January in the year 1878, shall expire on that day.

SEC 29. All State, county, city, ward, borough and township officers in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, whose compensation is not provided for by salaries alone, shall continue to receive the compensation allowed them by law until the expiration of their respective terms of office.

SEC 30. All State and judicial officers heretofore elected, sworn, affirmed, or in office when this constitution shall take effect, shall severally, within one month after such adoption, take and subscribe an oath (or affirmation) to support this constitution.

SEC 31. The General Assembly, at its first session or as soon as may be after the adoption of this constitution, shall pass such laws may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect.

SEC 32. The ordinance passed by this convention, entitled "An ordinance for submitting the amended constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the electors thereof, "shall be held to be valid for all the purposes thereof.

SEC 33. The words "County Commissioners" wherever used in this constitution, and in any ordinance accompanying the same, shall be held to include the commissioners for the city of Philadelphia.

Adopted at Philadelphia on the third Day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

——List of Traverse Jurors for first week, November term :

Bellefonte boro'—Roland Curtin, Simon Harper, Felix Mullen, James Harris, W W Montgomery.
Milesburgh boro'—George Gray, Jonathan Bullock
Philipsburgh boro'—W E Irwin. James Perks.
Benner twp—H L Harvey, Isaac Pennington, A J Shuey.
Boggs—James Thomas
Curtin—A C Quay, David Bechdel, J H Noll
Ferguson—J H Mitchell, James Laporte David Young
Haines—Thomas W Hosterman, D H Rote.
Harris—Wm Goheen, Levi Williams, George Kline, Samuel Glenn, J Swinehart
Howard—John Hughes, W H Neff.
Miles—T N Wolf.
Patton—George Mattern.
Penn—Jacob Isenhuth.
Potter—James M'Cormick, Jos Bitner.
Rush—T J Batcheler, Jonathan Beck, George McGaffey
Snow Shoe—Mark Mooney, Daniel Wolf, Abel Campbell. J H Breon.
Spring—Mark Williams.
Union—Perry Lucas.
Walker—Jesse Stewart, Jacob Reber.
Worth—James M Perdue, Owen M'Cann, J G Jones.

List of Traverse Jurors, second week, November term :

Bellefonte—D Z Kline
Philipsburgh—A J Graham, J S Gray, W R Fulton
Boggs twp—Michael Heaton, Robt Bierly, John, Dearnut
Ferguson—James Dunlap, Sidney Sholl, Geo Kechline, J S Hess
Gregg—John Rishel, Henry Duck, Jno Coldren, Michael Noftscer
Half Moon—Jackson Thompson, Isaac Lamburn
Haines—Wm Shaffer, Jno R Bell, Lewis Mench, Charles Hosterman
Harris—John Lucas.
Howard—John Jenkins. James Antis
Liberty—Benj. Liggett, Samuel Bechdol,
Penn—Isreal Confer,
Potter—John Snyder, John McCormick, George Rearick.
Snow Shoe—Edward Poorman, C P Stoneroad.
Spring—Jno D Miller
Union—Henry Blake.
Worth—J W Faust.
Walker—Josiah Johnston.

List of Grand Jurors, November term :

Bellefonte boro—James H M'Clure.
Philipsburg—George S Flegle
Benner—Martin Meese, V Stover.
Boggs—Samuel Charles, Richard Gibbs
Burnside—Geo P Zimmerman
Gregg—Samuel P Herring.
Haines—Solomon Ettlinger.
Harris—Jacob Meyer George Fortney, Jno W Stewart.
Huston—Wm Steel.
Marion—W W Beck
Miles—John H Waite
Penn—Samuel Otto, Jacob Dutweiler
Patton—M D Gray
Potter—Thomas Lingle George Odenkirk
Rush—Hamson B Rose
Walker—W Snavely, Thomas Dunkle.
Worth—Wm B Beckwith.

A New Way of Obtaining Flour.

A revolution is likely to soon take place in the process of flour-making. It has just been started in England. The grain is crushed by numerous little triphamers, attached to the proper machinery to produce the result desired. The new machinery is very cheap, and does up its work in a thorough manner. The flour produced is said to be far superior to that obtained by grinding. A pounding-mill, costing $1000, will produce as much flour every day as an old fashioned mill costing $5000. The new mill is very simple. When a hammer is out of order it can be replaced for a few cents. For four thousand years, millers have produced flour by grinding the grain with stones. The new idea gives a new departure. What results it will produce in this country remain to be seen.

SHOOTING THE WRONG HENS.—A person in a passion very often jumps at conclusions suddenly.

"I say, Neighbor Snobs, if you don't keep your hens out of my garden, I will shoot them."

"Very well, Doolittle, shoot away ; only if you kill any of my hens, throw them into my yard."

Crack went the fowling piece, morning after morning, and large fat hens were pitched into Neighbor Snob's yard. They cooked well. After a fortnight or so Doolittle discovered that Snobs never had any hens, and that he had been shooting his own, they having escaped from his own hen-coop.

BOSWELL once asked Johnson if there were no possible circumstances under which suicide would be justifiable. "No," was the reply. "Well," says Boswell, suppose a man has been guilty of fraud, that he was certain would be found out ?"

"Why, then," says Johnson "in that case let him go to some country where he is not known, and not to the devil where he is known."

"Mr. Speaker," exclaimed a member of the Arkansas legislature, "my colleagues taunt me with a desire for fame. I scorn the imitation, sir. Fame, sir, what is fame ? It is a shaved pig, with a greased tail, which slips through the hands of thousands, and then it is accidently caught by some fellow who happened to hold on to it. I let this greased tail quadruped go by me without an effort to clutch it sir."

"GEORGE," asked the teacher of a Sunday school class : "Who above all others shall you wish to see when you get to Heaven ?" With a face brightening up with anticipation, the little fellow shouted, "Gerliah !"

"ARRAH, me darlint ?" cried Jamie O'Flanigan to his loquacious sweetheart, who had given him no opportunity of answering her remarks during a two hours' ride behind his little bay nags, in his oyster wagon—"are ye after knowing why yer cheeks are just like my ponies there ?" "Shure an' it's because they're red is it ?" quoth blushing Bridget. "Faith and a better reason than that, Mavourneen : Because there is one of them each side of a waggin (wagon) tongue."

A gentleman of Boston, who takes a business view of most things, when recently asked respecting a person of quite a poetic temperament, replied : "Oh, he is one of those men who have soaring after the infinate and divings after the unfathomable, but who never pay cash."

MRS. PARTINGTON thinks that the grocers ought to hire a music teacher to teach them the scales correctly.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Centre County, to re-distribute the fund arising from the Sale or Sales of the Real Estate of Samuel Lipton, dec'd, in the hands of D. L. Kline, Trustee, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of E. & E. Blanchard, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday the 11th day of November 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested can attend. E. M. BLANCHARD,
39-4t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Centre County, to make distribution of the baance, in the hands of David Gilland, Executor of William S. Gilland, dec'd., amongst the parties legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties in interest at the office of Bush & Yocum, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 10th day of November, A. D. 1873 at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appoinhment, when all persons interested can attend, if they think proper or be debarred from participating in said fund.
GEO. M. YOCUM.
40-4t Auditor.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between C. T. Fryberger and Adam Grim in the Dry Goods business, and trading under the firm-name of Fryberger & Grim, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned, in whose hands the books of the old firm have been left for settlement and collection.
C. T. FRYBERGER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Eliza Corben, late of Harris twp., Centre Co, Pa. dec'd, having been granted to Joseph Baker, all persons knowing themselves to be in debt to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated for payment.
36-6t JOSEPH BAKER, Adm'r.

ABRAHAM SUSSMAN,
DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF LEATHER,
FREFCH AND DOMESTIC,
SHOE FINDINGS
of every description constantly on hand
HIDES,
CALFSKINS and
SHEEPSKINS
IN THE RAW,
BOUGHT FOR CASH.

THE GREATEST VARIETY OF
TRUNKS
AND
VALISES
IN THE CITY.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY
bought and sold at all times.
BUSH'S ARCADE, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

BELLEFONTE
BOOK BINDERY
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
BELLEFONTE PRESS COMPANY.
PLANING MILL DAM.

Chas Knott, one of the most experienced workmen in the State, has been engaged by the PRESS CO. and they are now prepared to do
FIRST CLASS WORK, AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.
Thereby saving to our customers, express charges and the trouble of corresponding, boxing, etc., Our Motto:
As Cheap as the Cheapest.
AND AS
Good as the Best.
Orders Addressed to
CHAS, KNOTT,
P.O. Box, 134, Bellefonte, Pa.
will receive prompt attention.

DRAKA'S DICTIONARY BLOTTER, OR COMBINATION OF WORD-BOOK WITH BLOTTING CASE.
For sale by Chas. Knott. Retail price. $1 25 $1 50 and $2 00 It is the very best thing out. Send for one, you will never regret it.
CHAS, KNOTT.
\5n42-1y

$10 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Miscellaneous.

Prospectus for 1874—Seventh Year.

THE ALDINE.

An Illustratted Monthly Journal, Univesally admitted to be the handsomest periodical in the world. A representative and champion of American taste.

NOT FOR SALE IN BOOK OR NEWS STORES.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest charracteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasant to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be mos appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a smilar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The posessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations of THE ALDINE have won the world-wide reputation, and in the art centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained. The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facility of production.—The wood-cuts of THE ALDINE possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate, while they afford a better rendering of the artist's original.

To fully realize the wonderful work, which THE ALDINE is doing for the cause of art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, THE ALDINE will produce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber to THE ALDINE will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plants for 1874 will be by Thos. Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special design appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors.

PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to THE ALDINE for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were painted in oil for the publishers of THE ALDINE, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in The White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives The Cliffs of Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good diplay of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12 x 16) and appearance exact fac-similes of the original. The representation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape painter to the subscribers of THE ALDINE was a bold but peculiarly happy idea and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept 20th, 1873.

Messrs. JAMES SUTTON & Co.

Gentlemen.—I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wondrefully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) THOS. MORAN.

These chromos are in every sense American. They are by an original American process with material of American manufacture, from designs of American scenery by an American painter, and presented to subscribers to the first successful American Art Journal. If no better because of al this, they will certainly possess an interest on foreign production can inspire, and neither are they the worse if by reason of peculiar facilities of production they cost the publishers only a trifle, while equal in every respect to other chromos that are sold single for double the subscription price of THE ALDINE. Persons of taste will prize these pictures for themselves—not for the price they did or did not cost, and will appreciate the enterprise that renders their distribution possible.

If any subscriber should indicate a preference for a figure subject, the publishers will send "Thoughts of Home," a new and beautiful chromo, 14 x 20 inches, representing a little Italian exile whose speaking eyes betray the longings of his heart.

TERMS.

$5 per annum, in advance, with Oil Chromo free. For 50 cents extra, the chromos will be sent, mounted, varnised, and prepaid by mail.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without reponsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the facsimile signature o James Sutton &Co.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a ocal canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to
JAMES SUTTON & CO., PUBLISHERS.
58 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centenaial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will recieve a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centenial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.
FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

E. GRAHAM & SON,
Dealers in
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS
Best quality
Buenos Ayres Sole Leather
ALWAYS ON HAND
FRENCH, GERMAN AND COUNTRY KIP AND CALF SKINS.
Call and examine our stock, and be convinced that we are selling better and cheaper stock than any other firm in the county.
E. GRAHAM & SON.
41-6m Bishop St. Bellefonte, Pa.

BANK OF AMERICA,
306 Walnut St Philadelphia.
Char. Cap'l, $500,000. Paid in $225,000
President, C. J. Milne, Vice-President, W. Montellus, Chas. H. Price, Cash'r.
HAVING passed through the recent panic with unshaken credit, we invite correspondence with Country Banks and Bankers, with a view to transacting their Banking business in this city, confident of our ability to render satisfaction.
41-4t CHAS. H. PRICE, Cashier.

LOST.—A Curly Sow about two years old, all white ears badly torn by dogs. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning her to Jesse Frye, about one mile north of Milesburg. 39-4t*

Hardware.

HARDWARE
NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW
J. & J. HARRIS,
SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES
All sorts of
Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.
We hope by
STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS
to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
BUILDERS AND OTHERS
will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.
J. & J. HARRIS,
v5n2-1y No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

F. B. WILSON, THOMAS A. HICKS
WILSON & HICKS,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS,
All kinds of Builders' Hardware and Carriage Makers' Goods
COMPLETE SADDLER'S STOCK.
SPEARS' ANTI CLINKER STOVES.
ALL SIZES OF ANTI CLINKERS
SINGLE ROOM STOVES.
DOUBLE HEATERS for
heating one or two rooms below, and same number above, very little higher in price, put up on short notice, guaranteed to suit. Susquehanna Cook Stoves guaranteed to be the best and the heaviest casting, largest oven &c. Full assortment of other kinds, and make Cash or short Credit, in no case to exceed three months.
37-tf WILSON & HICKS.

Medicines.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.
Next door to Wilson's, & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
R. F. Rankin & Co.
(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
for medicinal purposes
SHOULDER BRACES,
TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.
Also, Choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
4-19-tf R. F. RANKIN & CO.

BAKERIES.

H. D. YERGER'S
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE.
In the marble front of T. R. Reynolds, is really and truly the place to buy
BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, RAISINS, NUTS AND CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.
ICE CREAM
is a specialty and will be kept at al times and at all hours by him.
BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, NUTS, RAISINS, ORANGES, LEMONS, ICE CREAM, &c., &c., all sold by him at the most reasonable rates. Call and see him and rest assured that you will not be disappointed.
H. D. YERGER,
v4n15-1y Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

WANTED We will give men and women
Business that will Pay
from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free. Address
J. LATHAM & CO.,
39-6t 829 Washington St., Boston Mass

Miscellaneous

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'
SAPOLIO
is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.
SAPOLIO
for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.
SAPOLIO
for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains or carpets
SAPOLIO
cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the whole house, better than Soap. No slopping.—Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.
SAPOLIO
for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.
SAPOLIO
is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.
SAPOLIO
Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.
SAPOLIO
for Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.
SAPOLIO
removes Stanes from Marble Mantels, Tables and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.
SAPOLIO
removes Stains and Grease from Carpets or other woven fabrics.
There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.
HAND SAPOLIO
a new and wonderfully effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.
HAND SAPOLIO
as an article for the Bath. "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.
HAND SAPOLIO
Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.
HAND SAPOLIO
is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.
HAND SAPOLIO
removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.
HAND SAPOLIO
costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.
DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS
Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
20 PARK PLACE, N. Y. 19-1y-sow

Pennywitt, Bennett & Co.
JOHN W. FRAZEE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICTOR OF
PATENTS AND CLAIMS
Specality of PATENT cases.
OFFICE, 909 7th STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Refers by premission to Hon HENRY D. COOKE, Governer of the Dist. of Columbia. 33-tf

I. L. ARNOLD, Solictor of
PATENTS 1525 COLUMBIA STREET, WASHINGTON. D. C.
Makes examination in the PATENT OFFICE to ascertain the patentability of inventions for $10. A majority of cases are now rejected, being anticipated by existing patents,—loss to applicant usually about $50; often more. After making this preliminary examination I charge no fee unless I secure a patent. 33-tf

A BARGAIN
FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS
Will purchase in the flourishing city of Fort Scott, Kansas, a substantial one-and-a-half story stone house (two lots) containing seven Well-finished rooms mostly oak-grained.
The lots are neatly and substantially enclosed and have on them nearly a thousand dollars worth of shrubbery and young bearing fruit trees, grape arbor cost $250. There is also a fine, large cistern which cost $450; a good, frame stable and wood and coal house. Title perfect.
The House has been insured for upwards of four years for $3,500.
Price $4,000; $2,500 cash; balance in one, two and three years. For full particulars address
W. BRITTON,
Care of PENNYWTT & BRO.
39-8t Lock Box 819, Washington, D. C.

H. W. BRELSEFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND SOLICTOR OF
LAND PATENTS
Office, 1332 F St., Post Office Box 471
Washington, D. C.
Practices before all the Courts of the United States and the Executive Departments.
Special attention given to Claims under the location of Public Lands by Cash Warrants, Agricultural College Scrip Preemption or Homestead,
and to Claims for MINERAL LANDS.

GREAT
BARGAIN
FARM FOR SALE
140 ACRES ON PATUXENT RIVER,
Three miles South of Hill's Landing, Prince George County, Maryland. Good Nine-room Frame house, Barn, Stable, and all necessary out-buildings, on a well established Farm. For particulars address,
P. A. BYRNE, Real Estate Agent
39-tf 707 7th Street, Washington, D. C

GO TO THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
JOB PRINTING.

Lumber etc.

TO BUILDERS!
HAVING purchased the Beech Creek Saw Mill Property, at Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., I am prepared to fill orders for
WHITE & YELLOW PINE,
OAK
HEMLOCK LUMBER.
Also, for
SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH AND PALINGS.
W. M. HOLMES,
Post Office Address, Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa. 3-47 tf

BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)
BELLEFONTE
PLANING MILL,
Manufactures and keep always on hand
White & Yellow Pine Flooring,
Weatherboarding, of various styles,
Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Moulding,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every description
nd Brackets of all sizes made to order.
Having a
BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER
Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from
THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER!
Orders from
Contractors,
Builders,
Dealers,
and the trade generally solicited.
BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
5-25-1f. Bellefonte Centre Co., Pa.

Miscellaneous.

DIPLOMA,
AWARDED BY THE
American Institute,
TO J. W. MCKEE,
FOR
Embroidering & Fluting Machines.
"It is ingenious and will meet the wants of every matron in the land."
EXHIBITION OF 1872.
John E. Gavit, Rec. Secy. F. A. Barnard, Pres.
Samuel D. Tilman, Corresponding Secy.
New York, November 20, 1872.
This simple and ingenious Machine is as useful as the Sewing Machine, and is fast becoming popular with ladies, in the place of expensive Needle-work, its work being much more handsome, requiring less time and not one tenth part the expense. No lady's toilet is now complete without it. A Machine with illustrated circular and full instructions sent on receipt of $2. or finished in silver plate for $2.75.
Address, THE McKEE MF'G Co.,
309 Broadway, New York.
AGENTS WANTED.

DR. GARVIN'S ELIXIR OF TAR,
Is recommended by regular Medical practitioners and a speedy cure guaranteed for Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Consumption and all Pulmonary Complaints. Scrofular, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia and Gout. Dysentery, Cholera-morbus, Cholera, and all liver and bowel complaints. Kidney diseases and all affections of the Urinal Organs—perfectly harmless free from Mineral or Alcoholic properties—pleasant to take and never known to fail—Price $1.00 per bottle. Full particulars with medical testimony and certificates sent on application. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

DARTS FROM THE DEVIL; OR CUPID ABUSED.
A Book just issued, exposing the "PERSONALS" that have appeared in the New York Newspapers: their history and lesson. STYLISH VILLAINS FULLY EXPOSED. Advertisements from desperate men to beautiful women; Clandestine meetings; how frustrated; The History of the GOODRICH TRAGEDY the result of a "personal." Description of Living Broadway Statues. EXPOSES SOCIAL CORRUPTION. Sent on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Unique Printing House, 36 Vesey St., New York.

The Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 Days Trial; many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete, with full directions. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 862 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR RUPTURE.
A most Important Invention. Sold by The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. It retains Rupture absolutely in ease and comfort, night and day, at all times, and under all circumstances, without any exception whatever on any case, and should never be taken off during the short time requisite to effect a permanent cure. Sent by mail. Circulars free. Any Druggist or Physician will order this new Truss for you without charge. 34-8-m-e-o-a

CARRIAGES.
S. A. M'QUISTION

MANUFACTURER OF
Buggies,
Carriages,
Wagons,
Sleighs, &c.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!
SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT,
Bellefonte, Pa.
v6n 4-1y

Attorneys and Agents.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

N. M ALLISTER.... .....JAMES A. BEAVER.

M'ALLISTER & BEAVER, Attorneys-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. v5n1-1y.

ISAAC LYTLE, Attorney-at-Law, Officee wth Wilson & Hutchison, Allegheny street, Bllefonte, Pa. v4n46-1y

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v4n12-1y

E. BLANCHALD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v5-1-1v.

J. J. LINGLE, Attorney at Law Osceola, Clearfield County, Pa., will practice in the several Courtsof Clearfield and CentreCounties. 5-6-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

J. S. BARNHART, Attorney at Law. Collections and all other legal business promptly attended to, Office, 2nd floor over Bank of Wm. F. Reynolds & Co. v5n7-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v4n27-1y.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public, Military Claim Agent and Conveyancer will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his care. Office Nearly opposite the Court House, two doors from the Law-Office of Messrs Bush & Yocum. n4v20-1y.

ADAM HOY. JAMES T. HALE

HOY & HALE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend to all business submitted to them with promptness and dispatch. Special attention given to Orphans Court Practise and Collections. Remittances promptly made. v4n42-1y

D. G. BUSH.....GEO. M. YOCUM.

BUSH & YOCUM, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to them, with promptness. Office Northeast corner of the Diamond, in Mrs. Irwin's stone building. v5n4-1y

JOHN H. ORVIS. CYRUS T. ALEXANDER

ORVIS & ALEXANDER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Conrad House, Allegheny street.

J. P. GEPHART,
WITH
ORVIS & ALEXANDER,

attends to collections and practice in the Orphans' Court. v5n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

AUGUSTUS HIBLER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence near the Quaker Meeting House. Will attend to all business in his profession at all times and at all hours. v4n23-1y.

GEORGE F. HARRIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon; Pension Surgeon for Centre Co., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Office on High street, North side, Bellefonte, Pa. v5n4 1y.

JAMES H. DOBBINS, Physician and Surgeon. Office up stairs in J. H. McClure's building, Bishop street, Bellefonte, Pa. Will attend to all business in his profession, faithfully at all times and all hours. v5n2-1y.

DR. THOS. R. HAYES, Physician and Surgeon, offers his professional service to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity. Office at his residence on Linn St., v5n5-y

GEO. L. POTTER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, offers his professional services to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity. Office removed to house formerly occupied by Mrs Livingston, on Spring street, two doors South of Presbyterian church. mar16'70-tf.

J. C. McENTIRE, Dentist, notifies his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an office for the practice of his profession, in the brick building opposite the "Republican" office. All persons wishing Dental operations, teeth, or repairs will please call. All I ask is a trial. Work warranted. 4-22-1y

S. BELFORD D. D. S.—Offers his Professional serveces to the citizens of Centre Co. Office over Wilson's Drug Store, one Doore Below Irwin & Wilson's Hardware Store. All Work intrusted to me will be Executed in the Best Manner.

Vulcanite, full Setts.....$30
Upper Setts.....$15
Partial Setts 1 tooth. Please give me a call. v3n-14

J. W. RHONE, Dentist, Boalsburg, Penn'a. In his office every Monday and Saturday of each week. Agent for the new improved Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Also Agent for the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. The Assets on 1st January, 1872, were $51,577,997 00. Its cash Receipts During the year 1871, were $15,565,644 77. The cash Dividends paid to policy holders in 1871, were $3,365,495 12.

☞The ratio of Expenses (including taxes) to receipts during the year 1871, were only seven and eight-tenths per cent., which is much less than any other Company. 5-2-y

Medical.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE, Keepsconstantly on hand, or orders on shortnotice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v5n7-1y.

Dr. Tipple's Specific Liniment

is a certain and positive cure for WOUNDS, BRUISES, STRAINS, BURNS, CHILBLAIN'S AND ESPECIALLY OLD SORES AND OLD ULCERS OF LONG STANDING which it is guaranteed to cure. It will also cure all

EXTERNAL DISEASES

of the horse and other domestic animals. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle.

DR. H. D. TIPPLE,
36 6m Bellefonte, Pa

Insurance.

JOSEPH A. RANKIN, Continues to insure Real and Personal Property in the following Companies, viz: Lycoming Fire Insurance Company of Muncy Pa ,Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia Pa., German Insurance Company of Erie Pa., Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh Pa.,Columbia Insurance Company of Columbia Pa , and National Insurance Company of Hartford City. Office opposite the Presbyterian Church. v-5-no-3-1-y.

Tobacco.

NATHANIEL BECK keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Cigars Snuff fine cut and plug Tobacco; also pipes and Cigar holders of every variety Call and see. Next door to entrance of Bush House.

Philadelphia Advertisements

W. H. LOYD, WILSON LOYD

W. H. LOYD & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 52 South 3d St., Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Prices. 15—1y

Spokes, RIMS AND PLOW HANDLES

JOHN G. DAVIS & SON,
Union Spoke Works,
S. W. Cor. Leopard & Otter St.
PHILADELPHIA.
Send for Price List.

21-6m

LADIES!

Work Furnished At Home!

Highest price to pay for

FIRST-CLASS

SEWING MACHINES

on monthly installments.

INSTRUCTION FREE!

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE Co.,
39-4t 233 North 8th St., Philad'a.

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS

WARBURTON'S

AUTUMN

NOVELTIES

NEXT DOOR TO

POST OFFICE,

33-3m PHILADELPHIA.

J.B. KIMES & CO.

1215 Race St., PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of **Slate Mantels** AND **Slate Work** Generally.

Mantels of any Size or Color Made to Order
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
14-6m

1033 | 1033

"CLOCKSPRING."

1033 | 1033

CAUTION!!!

THE well earned reputation of our Patent Balance Clock Spring Window Shade Rollers has induced the makers of imperfect and worthless shade rollers to offer them as our Clock Spring, and buyers have in many instances been subjected to fraud and imposition. Buy only the genuine. We manufacture PLAIN SHADES, all colors. Fringe to match FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS A SPECIALTY.

JOHNSTON'S WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE DEPOT, 1033 SPRING GARDEN STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ESTABLISHED 1857. 40-1y

COSMOLINE is the concentrated extract of the healing properties of Petroleum, which are known. It is the most bland and soothing remedy ever used; beside possessing more healing power than any substance or compound ever prepared. It is

Nature's Sovereign Remedy

for almost all the daily casualties which occur in household, the workshop, or on the farm, as well as for many of the diseases which afflict humanity.

FOR BURNS AND SCALDS

It is invaluable, cooling and soothing the injured parts at once, and producing a perfect cure in a very short time, without leaving any scars. For this purpose alone, it is

A BLESSING TO THE WORLD,

FOR FROSTED LIMBS, COSMOLINE is fully as efficacious as for burns and scalds, restoring a healthy action to the injured parts veryquickly. It is also the best possible remedy for Chilblains and Chapped Hands.

FOR RHEUMATISM especially Inflammatory, most forms of NEURALGIA, swelling of Limbs or Glands, COSMOLINE affords in the shortest possible time the

HAPPIEST RELIEF.

On CUTS AND BRUISES, the action of COSMOLINE is almost magical. If promptly applied, it prevents soreness, and the wounds heal very rapidly.

FOR PILES, it has proved to be an unequalled remedy, and many a sufferer has blessed the day of its introduction.

FOR SKIN DISEASES we can recommend it with the greatest confidence, especially for Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eczema etc.,and Teething humours.

We might go on enumerating the many other conditions for which it is unequalled, but will only add that wherever there is inflammation from any cause, COSMOLINE brings a rapid and happy relief, and will be the

HOUSEHOLD SURGEON'S

dependence under all circumstances. COSMOLINE is Prescribed by the best physicians, both allopathic and homeopathic. It is

NOT A PATENT MEDICINE,

but nature's own production, brought into an agreeable and pleasant condition,and is as safe to use anywhere as fresh cream.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Manufactured only by

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.,

215 S Front St., Philadelphia.

For sale by F Potts Green, Druggist, Bush House Block, Bellefonte, Pa. 39-1y

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-1y

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

All orders left with J. P. Gephart, at his office in the Conrad House, or at the Coal Yard, will receive prompt attention.

ALEXANDER & CO.

Groceries and Provisions.

RETAIL PRICE LIST.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

JOBBING

And Commission Merchants!

Salt by the barrel	3.25
Salt by the sack	2.25
Best Rio Coffee	30cts per pound
White Sugar	13cts per pound
Men's Stoga boots	3.75 per pair
Men's Moose boots	3.50 per pair
Horse blankets	1.75 a peice
Men's Shirts	1.00 a piece
Army Pantaloons	2.75 a pair
Best double thick tobacco	35cts per bar
Best Navy tobacco	50 cts a bar

We are Wanamaker & Brown's agents and will furnish customers with any kind of clothes they want at Philadelphia prices.

We are agents for Sharples of Philadelphia and will furnish customers with any kind of Ladies' dress goods, shawls &c., at city prices. We have the largest stock of Merchandise ever brought here. Cellar room and up stairs all full. Call and see for yourself and

SAVE FROM 20 to 50 PER CENT.

The highest market prices paid for butter, eggs, grain &c.

50 Different Kinds Men's Gloves.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

GROCERIES!

YOU CAN BUY THE

BEST

AND

CHEAPEST

GROCERIES

PROVISIONS,

TEAS,

SPICES,

and all other goods in that line of

SECHLER & CO

We keep a large stock, great variety and good goods, and deal only in what belongs to the REGULAR GROCERY BUSINESS.

We are the only

STRICTLY GROCERY HOUSE

IN CENTRE COUNTY

We take all kinds of country produce, and GUARANTEE POSITIVELY to do better with you on GROCERIES and all other goods,in our line than you can do with any other store. CALL AND SEE US.

SECHLER & CO.

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE.
5 31-6

Grain and Flour.

BELLEFONTE MERCHANT MILLS.

J. M. WAGNER & CO.

inform their friends, and the people of Centre and adjoining counties, that they continue to do business at the Bellefonte Mill. They keep constantly on hand the very best of

FAMILY AND SUPERFINE FLOUR,

Corn Meal, Feed of all kinds, such as Corn n the Ear, Rye, Chop, Corn Chop, Rye, Corn and Oats Chop, mixed in equal quantities, which they sell wholesale and retail at the lowest reasonable rates. They also buy

GRAIN OF ALL KINDS,

for which they pay the Highest Market Price, and pay the cash right down. No farmer need come the second time for his Greenbacks. Give us a trial. JOHN M. WAGNER & CO.,
v5n6-1y. Bellefonte, Pa.

IRON.

IRON! IRON!

A general assortment of all sort

IRON OF ALL SIZES,

Including Horse-shoe and Axe Iron, and Steel

Tire and Sleigh Soles. Also

STEEL FURNITURE

AND

BED SPRINGS,

of all shapes and sizes, for sale by the

BELLEFONTE IRON COMP'Y.

v5n1-tf

W. P. DUNCAN,

BELLEFONTE PA.

FOUNDER & MACHINIST.

MANUFACTURER OF

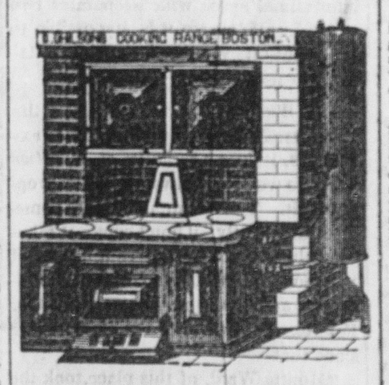
Steam Engines,

TURBINE WATER WHEELS

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

Mill Machinery.

v4n45-1y.



HAYES, COULTER & CO,

Successors to W. A. Arnold,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HEATERS, RANGES, LOW GRATES,

AND

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS

Send for Catalogue.

No. 1305 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
5-28-6m

Clothing.

New Clothing Store!

I. L. REIZENSTEIN,

in the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing store where the best bargains in the county are offered.

$7,50 to $15

FOR SUITS OF THE

FINEST CASSIMERE.

HATS, CAPS,

and a full and complete assortment of everything in the line of Clothing.

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

all directly from their own manufactory. Also,

Jewelry, Watches, Etc.

They have engaged their old clerk, Mr. A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. Repairing of Watches promptly attended to, by F Seibeith. v5n15-4y.

Medical.

Iron in the Blood

PERUVIAN SYRUP — AN IRON TONIC

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, *and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.*

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP *blown in the glass.*

Pamphlets Free.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors,
No. 1 Milton Place, Boston.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE,

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

NATIONAL HOTEL,

MILLHEIM, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned adopts this method of informing the travelling community, and citizens generally, that he has refitted and furnished anew throughout, with first-class furniture, this well known and established house—

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, MILLHEIM, PA.

He is well prepared to furnish first-class accommodations to all who desire to make a hotel their Home, or pleasant temporary abode. The custom of the travelling public, and the surrounding country, is respectfully solicited. Courteous and attentive servents are engaged at this popular Hotel. The Stabling is the very best, and none but careful and accommodating Hostlers are employed.

JONATHAN KREMER,
jy14'73-1y. Prop'r.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,

ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.

D. JOHNSTON & SONS, Proprietors.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—COMFORTABLE ROOMS,

PROMPT ATTENDANCE.

ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—

The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served.

Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefonte, on business or for pleasure.

AN OMNIBUS WILL CARRY PASSENGERS and baggage to and from all trains free of charge

BUSH HOUSE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

SUMMER RESORT.

First-Class Accommodations

FOR

300 GUESTS

For circular and further particulars, address

W. H. WILKINSON & CO.,
v3n1-1y PROPRIETORS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL — PURELY — DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA — VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
5-32-2m.

$72 00 EACH WEEK.

Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address W. GRIFFIN & CO., St. Louis, Mo. 5-30-1y.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constantine Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——The new school building at Centre Hall will be ready for occupancy in less than a month.

——The School Directors of Potter twp. have concluded that delinquent taxpayers shall have until the 25th of this month to pay up, before five per cent. will be added to their taxes.

——Benj. F. Leathers, owner of a large steam saw mill below Unionville, is building a large, handsome residence near the Ralroad depot at that place.

——Some sort of a dogoned disease is killing the dogs of Unionville, and if the people don't find some panacea pretty soon, it will be a hard job to purpetnate the species thereabouts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The public is invited to attend the Literary and Social entertainment of the Cresson Literary Society of the Agricultural College, on Friday evening Nov, 14th, 1873, exercises commenced at 7 o'clock P. M. This mental and physical feast promises to be of "fat things full of marrow," and the public had better not send their regrets but attend in *propria persona* or words to that effect.

——William Hosband living near Hicks run, lost his barn by fire on Tuesday (we believe) of last week. All the product of his harvest was totally destroyed. There was no insurance. Mr. Hosband is out with a subscription paper asking his friends to assist him to repair, in part, his great loss and we are pleased to learn that the good people in his neighborhood, are assisting him nobly.

ACCIDENT.—Mrs Farmer, an estimable old lady of Potter Mills got up in the dark a night or two since to arrest a seven-year-old grandson who, in a fit of somnambulism, was in danger of breaking his neck on a convenient flight of stairs. In groping around throught the dark, she captured the lad at the very moment he happened to step over the stair-case and both of them tumbled to the lower floor together. The noise aroused other members of the family who, coming to the rescue, found the aged lady lying on the floor, clasping he unhurt child in her arms. She was badly bruised, but no bones were broken and she will in all probability recover.

——Three col ored children were burned to death yesterday in Washington D. C.—*Reporter.*

There is enterprise! The paper from which the above is quoted is printed nine miles from a telegraph office, and how, under the sun, it received the information on the day of publication that three colored children were burned to death in Washington D. C. *yesterday*, is startling indeed. When a Democratic paper makes such superhuman efforts to record the death of those colored childred, we are stunned, almost petrified with the shock of so much enterprise! We could account for this transcendant, overreaching effort of the cornstalk editor in no conceivable way, shape or manner until we glanced over a file of Washington papers, and found that the unfortunate colored trio had met their untimely fate just *eleven days* before the date of the above quoted paragraph in the *Reporter*; and this is the way the rural editor attempts to palm off stale, post mortem items, as the very latest bit of telegraphic news.

——The first of a series of Local Agricultural Meetings under the auspices of the County Society, will be held at Howard on Thursday Nov, 20th. afternoon session to begin at 1.30 P. M. *sharp*; evening session at 7 P. M.

This meeting has been arranged in pursuance of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Society, and no efforts will be spared to make it a success.

The use of the commodious church edifice belonging to the "Disciples" has been secured, and various topics of interest will be discussed by able speakers.

It is expected that a local organization will be formed at the same time an the attendance of all farmers in Bald Eagle and Nittany Valleys, within any reasonable distance, is earnestly requested.

A cordial invitation is extended to *all* persons interested in Agriculture to attend and take part in the meeting.

——Our readers remember our account of a robbery of a store belonging to Daniel Irwin of Julian Furnace, which appeared in the REPUBLICAN several months ago. At the time, no clue could be found to the robber or robbers, and Irwin had long since given up the goods as lost, and supposed that he would never learn anything about the affair again. Strange to say the whole thing has been brought to light by our Chief of Policce, Capt. Runkle. Last week, the Captain was using the privileges which a search-warrant gives, in looking over contents of residence of Thomas Miller, an aged colored individual, who resides within the Borough limits. In his investigations he came upon a lot of store goods—such as ready-made clothing, dry goods, etc., which, although not including in his warrant, looked very much like stolen property. The Captain soon remembered the robbery of Mr. Irvin's store, and immediately advised the latter of his discovery. Mr. Irvin took the next train and came to town, and with another search warrant, he and the Captain, again repaired to Miller's house, but discovered that the goods had been removed. They found however, that the goods had been brought there by one Aleck Delige, a colored bird of several year's experience in the penitentiary. They continued their search, and catching the scent, they brought up at a lot of hay sheds in a field belonging to Major Armor, near town. After a careful search they found a portion of the goods stored away under the hay near the top of one of the mows. Mr. Irwin indentified the clothing as that stolen from his store, by their appearance and his own private cost mark on them. Aleck was now inquired for, but he betook himself to the woods and cornfields, and eluded arrest for several days. He was finally caught at the house of his friend, Thomas Miller, and was immediately taken to Fort Shaffer, where he now awaits his trial. The brave Aleck had been arrested some time since for stealing leather from Abraham Sussman, but was released on bail, and when his case came up for trial it was found that he had jumped his bail and left the county. Now that he has been recaptured we hope the Sheriff will keep a close eye on him till after court, when he will no doubt return to his old stamping ground, in the Western Penitentiary, where he will have plenty of time to complete his appprenticeship at the shoe making trade, without having to call on our friend Sussman to furnish the leather gratis.

MELANGE.—*Watchman* makes a local on our red neck-tie. It cost just forty cents, and is exactly the color of the *Watchman* editor's nose; but it took kegs of beer, gallons of rum and lots of stamps to bring his nose up to the blooming hue of our red neck-tie..... Geo. Downing prophesied, three months ago, the financial crisis, and accordingly sold Pa. R. R. stock to advantage, and now Mr. Sussman thinks George has a better head for business than even Balsar Weber of Howard.....Bellefonte banks set a good example to kindred institutions by conducting business just the same as before the crisis....Fight on strychnine on Saturday night. Local Option and red, white and blue eyes..... Splendid looking machinery arriving for the car shops.....People complain and say there is not enough milk in the water sold by our dairymen.....Snow Shoe R. R. Co. has dispensed with one of its daily freight trains.....Valentine's Iron Works will be under way again in a few days.....Back doors of business houses used a good deal now-a-days—debtor goes out when creditor comes in. ....The once cheerful face of our tax-collector looks sad and woe-be-gone. .....Exchanges are all crying for a "flexible currency," but as for us, give us green backs or give us death.

——Rev. J. V. R. Hughes, the devoted and energetic pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Unionville, has fully ingrafted himself upon the affections of the good people of that community. His intercourse, with and ministrations among them have been both pleasant and productive of good. They have made their parsonage worthy of the name and of the town, having completely repaired and refitted it. Pastor and people are both to be congratulated for the hopeful auspices under which their church opens a fresh chapter of its history. Another exponent of Unionville life and vigor is that a new school house is being erected for the use of a flourishing private school taught by Miss Hannah Thompson, a lady admirably fitted by nature, education and experience for an instructor. She is well remembered in this place as a most successful teacher in our public schools, several years since.

——List of letters remaining in the Bellefonte Post Office, Nov. 10, 1873.

Miss Fanny M. Beach. Baldassare Banner, Miss Gusty Buck, Miss Catharine Cannon, Miss Mary Clayton, G. C. Dreisbach, Charles Gobble, Miss Lizzie Gaffmyer, P. S. M. Hoy, Dolf King, John Kelley, T. Millspough, Emanuel Musser, Miss Nannie Moore, Richard McCafferty, Alexander McCafferty, Miss Mary Nairhood, Miss Elizabeth J. Neff, Geo. Robb, S. Roggenberger, Ephraim Smith, Wm. E. Tate, John Tonner—2 Wm. Tibbins.

——Drummers, business travelers, sample emblazoners, mercantile missionaries, tourists and interviewers have mostly all ceased their pilgrimages, but they may be expected as soon as Congress shall send the $400,000,000 adrift.

THE *Huntingdon Globe* says "it is dangerous to box children's ears. The sudden blow, by compressing the ear, may rupture the tympanum whose thin membrane acts like a drum head, etc." You may beat them over the back with an axe handle, fill their coat tails full of boots, pull their hair or starve them in the garret, but don't box their ears, it might bust the tympanum, and when a boy looses that he is as useless as a last ear's bonnet.

——At a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. of this place Oct. 31st, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, President, James A. Beaver; Vice President, Daniel Everhart; Secretary and Treasury, Chas. F. Cook. This association enters upon the year's work under very favorable auspices. Christian people of all the churches are earnestly and cordially invited to lend aid to this noble work—the advancement of Christs cause in our midst. We believe that much good has been done by this society the, past year, and we bid them God-speed in their good work.

——We hear on all sides of the scarcity of money. Men are being thrown out of employment, mills are stopping and closing their doors, the banks are suspending and the people are eagerly asking what next. In view of this state of things we have determined at whatever cost to reduce the price of our goods to conform to the times. We are selling at panic prices. Dress goods so low that everybody can buy. Black Alapacca at twenty, twenty-five and thirty cents a yard. Having lately purchased a large stock of new goods and having been able with the ready cash to take advantage of the market, we are able to sell goods at a price which defies competition. Call and see the largest and best selected stock of goods in Centre Co. at Isaac Gugenheimers, Bush's Arcade, High Street., Bellefonte, Pa.

——The *Cresson Annual* is the name of a paper published by the Cresson Literary Society of the Agricultural College. Its mechanical appearance and make-up is neat and tasty, having been printed at this office. The original matter, in the current number, is ably written, and touches upon all the agitating events of the Nation like a pair forceps. Its leader decides a question that has bothered us almost as much as our subscription list—"Can Gravity act through a Vacuum?" Ours never could, but since reading the afticle on the above subject we find that the reason of it was, and with sorrow we confess it—because "molecular attraction cannot span the infintesimal spice which separates two atoms." Of course it is impossible to say, right off, whether it will be contagious or not.

THE *Watchman* says that when the REPUBLICAN copies anything from exchanges, it does it *verbatim et literatum* etc. So we do, and always give the proper credit. The "Watchman does somewhat differently—it don't *copy*—it takes the whole thing and gives it a dose of "Democratic Watchman" varnish before it appears in its chaste columns. For example we said a week or more since that—

"Montie Ward, of this place, took the highest grade in several branches of the Freshman class at the Agricultural College, last month."

The "Watchman" took the facts from the above item and, after enveloping them in their usual grab, it appeared in that paper, as follows:—

Montie Ward, one of most talented little forked specimens that we know of, has been knocking the spots off the other fellows in the Freshman class at Agricultural College."

The above sample of adulteration shows that the success of the "Watchman as a refiner of the English language is unparalleled.

GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY.—We omitted to announce last week, that the birds in Fort Shaffer had concluded, sometime during the previous week, to find more agreeable quarters for the winter. They accordingly spent the day pleasantly in whitling a good sized hole through the floor, and, when supper was over, they quietly passed through the hole into the cellar. Then they found the cellar door open and stepped out to look at the scenery. They afterwards went down to the depot to see the cars come in and not having had a railroad excurtion for sometime, they concluded to improve their minds with travel. The Sheriff, like most any good farmer will do, sometimes, found that he had left the bars down and allowed the cattle to stray. He immediately started in search of his flock and found them on the cars ready for travel. All were recaptured except French Joe who took French leave and kept it up by quietly stowing himself in an obscure corner of the rear car. We really hope the commissioners will whitewash or paper the jail or do something to make it secure. The Sheriff will ruin his health with anxiety for his boarders if they don't. "Watchman" please fix up this item of news and publish for the benfit of your democratic readers.

PERSONALS.—John H. Orvis is favorably mentioned as a suitable individual for the weaker side of Lower House to vote for as speaker, but that's all the good it will do him.

—Abraham Sussman, that prince of Centre county merchants, is doing a tremendeous business in hide and seeds and laughs at the stringency in the money market.

—Wm. P. Duncan of the Bellefonte Foundry, went to Milton, last week to make arrangements for "taking in" a business partner.

—John Copenhaver, has closed his distillery and will devote himself to farming until Spring.

—Ex. Gov. Curtin is at home again, but somebody told us he intended to spend the winter in Florida.

—A. Boyd Henderson, has been heard from. He is now in Salt Lake City assisting B. Young in domestic affairs.

—E. M. Valentine of the great iron firm of Valentine & Co., of Williamsport, was in town for several days last week.

—The Cresson Literary Society, of the Agricultural College, will accept thanks for invitations to witness mental gymnastics on Friday next.

—A. O. Furst, Esq., went to Clinton County last week, on a fishing excursion. He was joined by Captain W. H. Sanderson, and William Johnson, at Mill Hall. They caught a string of fish 210 perches in length, and might have taken a furlong or two more had not Sanderson and Johnson, the land-lubbers, succeeded in upsetting the boat seventeen times in six feet of water, while the clouds were spitting snow over head.

—Rev J. C. Laverty, who for many years was the beloved pastor of the St. John's Episcopal Church of this place, has left the home of his adoption, Canton, O., and returned to visit his friends hereabouts for a few days. Knowing the warm friendship and kindly feelings he has long entertained for Col. Geo. Thomas, we half suspect that his conscience would not allow him to see the latter begin the perilous adventure of taking care of a wife, without lending a helping hand and bestowing some fatherly counsel. Hence his timely visit.

——At a regular meeting of the Undine Fire Company, held at their Engine House, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 4th, 1873, the committee appointed to draft Resolutions upon the death of George M. Yocum, Esq., reported as follows.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst, George M. Yocum, Esq., a most worthy member of our organization, by one of these mysterious Providences that challenges our reverential awe, therefore

Resolved, That in his death we have lost a most capable, efficient and energetic member of our Fire Company, one whose counsels and suggestions always commanded the utmost attention and consideration in the Company's deliberations.

Resolved, That in the death of George M. Yocum, Esq., we have not only lost a most worthy and efficient member of our Company, but that we sustain the loss of a valuable friend, whose even temperament, superior social qualities, scholarly attainments and genial nature endeared him to all who knew him.

Resolved, That the community has lost in his decease, a most worthy upright and useful citizen, one whose fine culture, ripe experience and business acquirements, had so indentified him with all the varied business, interests, both public and private of the community, that his usefulness was felt and known, and his counsel sought after and appreciated everywhere, one whose dignified character, gentleness of manner, uniform kindness, liberal mindedness, and benevolent nature, that evinced itself in deeds and acts of charity, present a most exemplary life, worthy of emulation.

Resolved, That we most deeply lament and mourn his decease, and sympathize and condole with his most sorely bereaved relations, and that out of respect to to his memory we drape our Hall in mourning for the space of ninety days, and that the members of the Company wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm, for that length of time.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Company be directed to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the relations of the deceased, and that they be published in the County papers.

Jno. G. Love,
D. H. Hastings,
Geo. F. Harris,
E. M. Blanchard,
G. L. Potter,
Committee.

After a few brief and touching remarks on the life and death of our lamented friend and companion, the Company resolved that these resolutions be entered at length upon the minutes of the Company, as a further token of respect to his memory. The meeting then adjourned.

——Last week's *Watchman* in speaking of Wade's execution, gets off the following startling statement:—"He retired and slept soundly until morning, when he arosed," "He soon after arosed again and conversed freely." Won't the "Watchman" get a grammar and learn to conjugate the verb, "arose?" If they can't get it right then, they might ask Burnside's "darkey" for information. Anyway it is a real shame that a paper so painfully egotistical as the "Watchman," should mutilate the King's English, in such a horrible manner.

——An interesting and well attended "Institute" was held at the Disciples' Church on Marsh Creek, in Curtin twp., on Thursday Nov. 6th. by the Members of the Sunday School's in that vicinity.

The exercises of the forenoon were conducted by Rev. Crittenden, and consisted of an address by Rev. Condit upon the "benefits of Bible study to adults" and one by Gen. Beaver upon "the importance of Bible study—its lessons and uses" together with remarks by Rev. Crittenden and the usual devotional exercises.

The afternoon session was presided over by Gen. Beaver, President of the County S. S. Association and was opened as usual by Singing and prayer. The discussion on "the Bible in the family," was opened by Mr. D. S. Keller who was followed by Revs. Condit, Crittenden and D. G. Klein and Gen. Beaver.

Question—How shall we make our Sunday Schools successful all the year round? Answered by Gen. Beaver, Revs. Condit and Crittendon, who severially dwelt upon the necessity of earnest and prayerful study of the word of God.

Question—Cannot Bible study and religious instructions in the family be substituted for the Sunday School? Answered in the negative by Revs. Crone, Klein, Condit, Gen. Beaver and Mr. S. C. Welch.

Rev. Crittenden then offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Whereas the Scriptures firstly and chiefly enjoin upon parents the religious instruction of their children therefore

Resolved, that we earnestly and affectionately commend to all parents the daily reading of the Bible in their families, believeing that this practice more generally and faithfully followed will greatly add to the interest and success of our Bible Schools on the Lord's day.

Also the following:

Resolved, that a vote of thanks be tendered the officers of the Church for its use, and on the part of the visitors to the citizens of the vicinity for their generous hospitality.

On motion of John A Daley, Esq., a vote of thanks to the visitors was passed after which the Institute adjourned. Much interest was manifested by the citizens present, and it is not too much to hope that this meeting for mutual counsel and encouragement, may be productive of the result desired at the time of its appointment.

——If the baby has the "snuffles" apply a little COSMOLINE to the outside of the nostrils and the trouble will disappear like magic. Mothers will thank us for the suggestion.

——The "Watchman" came to us last week nicely illustrated with a cockrel in the act of crowing.—How like its "cackling" editors.

——Great inducements in clothing and Gents. Furnishing goods, at Montgomery's, No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

The trial of Udderzook for the murder of Goss, in the Chester county court, has resulted in the conviction of the accused of murder in the first degree. The evidence against the prisoner although entirely circumstancial, has been very conclusive. The defence set up was, that Goss was not murdered at all, but perished in a burning building, and that the body found was not Goss. There is one circumstance connected with this trial which shows the uncertainty of trial by jury.

At the first ballot, the jury stood 6 guilty, 5 not guilty and one in doubt. Second ballot, 6 guilty, 6 not guilty, and they varied back and forth like that for several ballots and finally all voted guilty of murder in the first degree. On what a slender thead hang very important things.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., at Newport, Perry county, Pa., by the Rev. J. Lynn Milligan, assisted by Rev. A. C. Titus, Thos. C. Van Trice, M. D., of Penna. Furnace, and Miss Jennie M. Milligan, of Newport Pa.

On July 26, 1873, at Hollidaysburg, Pa., by the Rev. J. A. Melick, Mr. C. B. Leitzell, of Penn Hall, Centre county, Pa., and Miss Annie S. Allen, of Boalsburg, Pa.

On the 6th inst., at Milesburg, by Rev. W. O. Wright, Mr. James Bechdel, of Blanchard, Pa., and Miss Maggie A. Winslow, of Beech Creek, Pa.

DIED.

On the 26th. inst., of Typhoid Pneumonia, after an illness of one week, near Potters Mills Reuben Shirk, Aged 35. years.

On the 2nd inst., Near Centre Hall a son of Wm. Horner, Aged 7. years.

MAGAZINES.

We have on our table, Prof. John Wise's new book entitled "Through the Air," a narrative of forty years experience as an aeronaut, also comprising a history of the various attempts in the art of flying by artificial means from the earliest period down to the present time, with an account of the authors most important air-voyages and thrilling hairbreadth escapes, also giving instructions for the manufacture and management of balloons. The book contains six hundred and fifty pages of very interesting reading matter and is profusely illustrated everybody should read this book as it is gotten up in first class style and at this time when so much interest is felt in the subject of which it treats. It might with some truth be said that no man can have a complete education who has not seen and read it. From a perusal of this book we are satisfied that it treats a subject worthy of the attention of scientific men, and the day cannot be far distant when the ballon will be made to serve some other purpose than a mere plaything, and all honor to John Wise for his efforts in this direction. It is published by the *To-Day* printing and publishing company Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Chicago

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOW TO REMOVE STAINS AND SPOTS FROM MARBLE FURNITURE, etc.

The only stain which Sapolio will not remove is a "stain upon the character." But frear marble mantels, tables, chans, table war, mosaics, furniture of every description, or any article of household ornament or use, the deeper dyed stain can be instantly washed out forever by the use of Sapolio. It is as cheap as ordinary bar soap, and will always do exactly what is claimed for it, if the sample direction are followed.

BREAK IN SEWING MACHINE PRICES.—Our readers will be interested to learn that the Florence Company have responded to the general call for lower prices for Sewing Machines, and will henceforth sell their well-known and superior machines, at a reduction of form 30 to 40 per cent. from former prices. 41-1t

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—This valuable medicine has been silently making its way into public favor by the numerous remarkable cures it has preformed. Its singular efficacy is owing to the *protoxide of iron* which in this preparation remains unchained, and is the only from in which this *vital element* of healthy blood can be supplied.

CORN MUFFINS.—Take one-and-a-half pints corn meal, one pint cold sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls salt, one table spoonful melted butter, three eggs, well beaten; mix thoroughly, then add one-half pint wheat flour, and one measure Banner Baking Powder, mixing the Powder into the dry flour, and passing both through a sieve; bake at once, in muffin ring.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box 317, Pittsburgh, Pa. and you will receive postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable Recipes.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms; indisposition to exertion; loss of memory; difficulty of breathing; general weakness; horror of disease; weak, nervous trembling; dreadful horror of death; night sweat; cold feet; weakness; dimness of vision; languor; universal lassitude of the muscular system; enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms; hot hands; flushing of the body; dryness of the skin; pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood; pain in the back; heaviness of the eyelid; frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Take only E. F. Kunkle's.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. As Kunkel's Bitter wine of Iron is so well known all over the country, druggists themselves make an imitation and try to palm it off on their customers, when they call it Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Kunkel's Bitter wine of Iron is put up only in $1 bottles, and has a yellow wrapper neatly put on the outside, with the proprietor's photograph on the wrapper of each bottle. Always look for the photograph on the outside, and you will always be sure to get the genuine article.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere. 50-1m.

Centaur Liniment

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lockjaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked-breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, earache, &c., &c., upon the human frame, and of strains spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are endered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no articles ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles $1.00. J. B. ROSS & Co., 52 Broadway, New York.

CARTONIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. 5-30-1y

CASH PAID FOR HIDES, BY
E. GRAHAM & SON,
5-40-6m Bellefonte, Pa

STRAYEED.—A white wooly Sow came to the premecis of Jesse Fry, one mile beyond Milesburg. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

Brings you free by mail the very best
'ELASTIC TRUSS,'
Write at once to POMEROY & CO., 744 Broadway, N. Y. 43-4t

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on estate of George M. Yocum, late of the Borough of Bellefonte, deceased have been granted to D. G. Bush residing in said Borough, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having Claims or demands against the estate will present them at the office of Bush and Yocum, in Bellfonte, duly authenticated for payment.

D. G. BUSH,
43-6t, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of James H. Ebbs, deceased late of Half moon township, were granted to the undersigned November 10, '73, who hereby request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES LOVE,
SAMUEL L. GRAY.
43-6-* Administrators

WANTED--1000 AGENTS
to sell a new and useful invention for slitting and looping rags, for carpet and cutting button-holes can unite five times the amount of raps in the same length of time than can be done by hand. NO THREAD USED. Any child can use it. It is the greatest novelty of the day. Patented by L. C. Palmer, and will be sent to any one, with instructions for using same, on receipt of $1,50. State and County rights for sale. Great inducements to Agents. Address. L. C. PALMER, Patentee.
v8n43-tf Howard, Centre Co, Pa.

$20 SAVED!
To meet the urgent demand of the times the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. have determined to
REDUCE PRICES.
and will hereafter sell their $65 Machine for $45, and other styles in proportion.
THE FLORENCE
the only Sewing Macaine that feeds the work backward and forward, or to right and left, as the purchaser may prefer. It has been greatly IMPROVED AND SIMPLIFIED, and is far better than any other machine in the market.
TIS NOW THE CHEAPEST.
Florence Mass., Nov. 1, '73. Agents Wanted. 4w